THE

# Bombay Gazette.

270—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## ...PING

...AND ORIENTAL ...OMPANY.

...IST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | | | | |
| 4th March | MALWA | 10883 | .... | ... |
| 11th " | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | ... |
| 18th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 25th " | ARCADIA | 7900 | .... | ... |
| 29th " | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | ... |
| 1st April | MARMORA | 10509 | .... | ... |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | .... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 22nd " | MANTUA | 10883 | .... | ... |
| 29th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 6th May | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | ... |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10509 |
| 20th " | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | ... |

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,

At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by Sea | Rs. 523 or Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 or Rs. 940 |

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

## GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

### PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1911. | Leave Karachi, 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. City of Vienna | 4672 | ..... | March 4 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | March 17 | * " 14 |
| C. City of Athens | 5594 | " 24 | * " 21 |
| C. City of Benares | 6973 | ..... | April 8 |
| C. City of Karachi | 5557 | April 11 | ... |
| C. City of York | 7705 | " 24 | * " 21 |
| B. Merton Hall | 4837 | not fixed. | ... |
| C. City of Glasgow | 6529 | May 12 | * May 9 |
| B. City of Naples | 5739 | ..... | " 17 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | " 30 | ... |
| C. City of Manchester | 5551 | ..... | June 10 |
| C. City of Lahore | 7000 | ..... | " 15 |
| C. City of York | 7705 | ..... | July 15 |
| C. City of Paris | 9200 | ..... | " 19 |
| C. City of Glasgow | 6529 | ..... | August 1 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | ..... | " 24 |
| C. City of Calcutta | 7512 | ..... | Sept. 5 |
| C. City of Lahore | 7000 | ..... | " 12 |
| C. City of Athens | 5594 | October 1 | ... |
| C. City of York | 7705 | ..... | Nov. 2 |
| C. City of Benares | 6973 | ..... | " 18 |
| C. City of London | 9000 | ..... | " 24 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | ..... | Dec. 6 |
| C. City of Lahore | 7060 | ..... | " 12 |
| C. City of Athens | 5594 | ..... | " 22 |

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passage and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BLANKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 1695 | Thurs. | 2nd March. | 9 a.m. | via O. M. |
| Lhasa | 2171 | Fri. | 3rd March. | 6 a.m.* | direct. |
| Linga | 2171 | Mon. | 6th March. | 11 a.m. | †P D & C M. |

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 2nd March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 6th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Tuesday, 28th February, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 11th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th February, 1911.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Koerber | 5422 | A. Foresti | 1st March 1911 |
| Bohemia | 4981 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " " |
| Africa | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st April " |
| Praga | 3905 | M. Dabcevich | 16th " " |
| Koerber | 5422 | A. Foresti | 1st May " |
| Bohemia | 4981 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " " |
| Africa | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st June " |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon | 6850 | E. Tarabochia | 28th March. |
| Vorwaerts | 3990 | B. Dannapher | 27th April. |
| Austria | 7388 | J. Basicich | 25th MAY. |
| China | 6017 | P. Pavisich | 27th June. |
| Ferdinand | 6085 | B. Cobol | 27th July. |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 & 500 * |
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 675 to 750* |
| Saloon Class to London | " 545 " 635* |
| Saloon Class to London and back | " 865 " 1020* |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice | 350 |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 525 |
| Intermediate Class to London | " 445 |
| Intermediate Class to London and back | " 715 |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 |
| " Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 675 |
| Saloon Class to London | " 545 to 585 |
| " Class to London and back | " 865 to 945 |

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | P. Pavisick | 6017 | 25th Mar. 1911. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| b Sultan | 2,884 | Jantzen | 19th March. |
| a Markgraf | 3,680 | Ihle | 22nd " |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meiow Street, Bombay, 8th February, 1911.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,600,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Hongkong |
| Madras | Kwala Lompor (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Rangoon | | shanghai |
| Colombo | Klang (F. M. States.) | Tientsin |
| Karachi | Seremban (F. M States.) | Hankow |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Yokohama |
| Penang | Batavia | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.) | Semarang | New York |
| | Saigon | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP | Yen. 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | " 16,600,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 16,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,) | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | KOBE | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.) | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | LONDON | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | LYONS | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | MALACCA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MANILA | SOURABAZA |
| FOOCHOW | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | NEW YORK | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | PEKING | YLOILO |
| HONGKONG | | |
| IPOH (Federated Malay States.) | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

# BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

## BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM.

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

## NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

## CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | " 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 3,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

Please Read our Book!!!

## "KAM SHASTRA."

A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!

Available in all Languages!!

English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!

Kanarese Edition in the Press!!

More than 600,000 copies already supplied

GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI

**MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,**
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Chittagong, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Madras, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Entebbe, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Kampala, Uganda. |
| Cawnpore | Nawera-Eliya. | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY.

## HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150 | in cases. |
| Chester | 125 | " " |
| Monkey | 125 | " " |

Elephant in tins and bulk.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

## C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST TO HAND NEW LOT OF FANCY DESIGNS OF

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS
SETTIES,
TABLES, AND EASY CHAIRS.

Visit to our Stores will convince you of the well finished article, please to give your early purchase which will no doubt repay you amply.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

## EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wastings and charges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumptoth.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

## WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, 1911. at 10 P. M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

AN AUCTION will be held at JUNAGADH, at noon, on March 12th, 1911, of the following State property :—

ELEPHANTS (7, if not previously sold privately.)
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

H. D. RENDALL, I.C.S.,
Administrator, Junagadh.

Junagadh, 19th February, 1911.

DESCRIPTION OF JUNAGADH STATE ELEPHANTS FOR PRIVATE SALE OR AUCTION.

MANEKGAJ, age thirty years, Makna having about three inches tusks visible, height 9 feet 6 inches, length twelve feet, is free from all unlucky marks and has eighteen nails, is quite healthy and is suitable for Sathmari.

(2). MOTIGAJ MAKNA, age 10 years, good riding animal, very quiet tempered, height 7 feet 5 inches, length 8 feet 9 inches, free from all unlucky marks and has eighteen nails.

(3). HIRAGAJ MAKNA, age 75, has eighteen nails, free from unlucky marks, height 8 feet 6 inches, length 10 feet 10 inches, suitable for Sathmari and Dakmari.

(4). LUCKNOW MAKNA, age 30, free from unlucky marks, has eighteen nails, height 9 feet, length 11 feet 9 inches, suitable for Sathmari.

(5). JANG BAHADUR DATELA, age 30, most suitable for Dakdari and Sathmari, free from unlucky marks and has eighteen nails, height 10 feet, length 11 feet 10 inches, a highly spirited and powerful animal.

(6). BARCHHI BAHADUR MAKNA is suitable for Dakdari, Sathmari and riding use, free from unlucky marks and has eighteen nails, height 9 feet, length 11 feet 6 inches, age 40 years.

(7). CHANCHALPARI FEMALE-ELEPHANT, age 60 years, useful for riding purposes, very quiet and docile, free from unlucky marks, and has eighteen nails, height 9 feet 6 inches, length 11 feet.

N. B.—Intending purchasers are informed that if any of the above-mentioned animals be purchased, a competent staff will accompany to convey such purchased animal safely to destination.

Application to view the above animals should be made to the Undersigned within 15 days. Failing private purchase the above animals will be SOLD BY AUCTION, on 12th March, 1911, at noon.

H. D. RENDALL, I. C. S.,
Administrator, Junagadh.

Junagadh, 20th February, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAYS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROUGH OVERLAND MAILS UP TO 20TH APRIL, 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, leaving Delhi at 8-15 a.m. and arriving Bombay at 3-0 P.M. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations :—

Thursday, 2nd March „ ...To meet s.s. "Malwa"
„ 9th „ „ ...To meet s.s. "Egypt"
„ 23rd „ „ ...To meet s.s. "Persia"
„ 30th „ „ ...To meet s.s. "Marmora"
„ 6th April „ ...To meet s.s. "Caledonia"
„ 20th „ „ ...To meet s.s. "Mantua"

For passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the specials from any Stations north of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line except from Lucknow. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late.

On the days these specials run, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved carriages or compartments can be arranged by the specials but only from Delhi, Mattra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the load of the train will permit, or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON TUESDAY, 21ST MARCH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXTRA P. & O. STEAMER "ARCADIA," SAILING FROM BOMBAY, ON WEDNESDAY, 22ND MARCH 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1911, leaving Delhi at 3-45 A.M., and arriving Bombay at 2-27 P. M., the next day, to meet the extra P. & O. Steamer "Arcadia" leaving Bombay, on the 22nd March, 1911. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations.

For Passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) Carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A. M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P. M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by this special from any Stations north of Itarsi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be Booked by this Special Train through from a Foreign Line except from Lucknow. All Passengers Booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but this special will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late except the E. I. Railway Mail due into Delhi, at 8-28 A.M.

On the day this special runs, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages, will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail, from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved Carriages or compartments can be arranged by the special but only from Delhi, Mattra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the load of the train will permit, or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1911, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to Municipal Hospitals.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 150 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 22nd February, 1911.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

WANTED ELECTRICAL FOREMAN, to take charge of the Power Plant and Train Lighting of the above Railway.

Applicants must have good knowledge of Battery Repairs and charging Lead burning, Armature winding and maintenance.

Salary from Rs. 250 per mensem to Rs. 300, according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the "Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, O. & R. Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow."

T GREGSON,
Offg. Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
L. & O. Supdt's Office,
Alambagh, Lucknow, dated 23rd Feby. 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate of ZAVERCHAND RANCHHOD, a Hakim by profession, late of Mangrol, Hindu, deceased.

JAMNABAI, widow of ZAVERCHAND RANCHHOD, Hakim, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mint Road within the Fort, on behalf of VARJIVANDAS, AMILAL, PARBHUDAS and MOHANLAL, the minor sons of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the First year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.
The 22nd day of February, 1911.
Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE—MATHERAN.

THE property of A. K. OLIVER, Esqr., MOUNT ERIC. The House is well furnished, and can be seen up to the 9th of March.

For particulars apply to—
F. D. STRANACK, Esqr.,
Bank of Burmah,
or to A. K. OLIVER, Esqr., Matheran.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, dining, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, hat and book stands, new phonographs, iron safes, grand piano by Kaps.

By order of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, and on account of the concerned.

4 Repeater watches, 5 gold watches, 1 gold brooch 15 carat, with 8 diamond and 2 rubies.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Dr. Francis Forbes Lanyon Penno, such as household furniture, almirah, chest of drawers, office and easy chairs, revolving book stand, bed-stead, Gladstone leather bags, trunks, suit cases, with surgical instruments and medicine bottles, books, lamps, silver inlaid daggers, wearing apparels, boots, shoes, holdalls, Quakenbush rifle old and other sundries.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 „ „ vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand shigram.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Mr. Singani's Bungalow, the valuable and neat made French-polished teak-wood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, ebonised upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co., engravings, strong built rubber-tyred victoria, showy brown Waler mare, set of harness, fowls, garden plants in tubs and pots, goat with kid, etc., the property of R. Lenhart, Esq., proceeded Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under Instructions from R. B. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Mahomedali Abdulali, traded as Hussonali Mahomedali, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1911, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort.

The Right, Title and Interest of the said Insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings, mentioned in the list.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the outstandings can be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th February, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MARBLE SLABS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

On account and at the risk of the consignors—
92 marble slabs, 3 1-2" by 1
24 „ „ 3-8 by 2
23 „ „ 6 by 2
33 „ „ 4 by 3 and 3 by 3

Suitable for making tables, teapoys, and flooring and glade works.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DYEING MILLS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF Aniline Sulphur and Tanin Colours.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, by order of the Liquidator of a Weaving Mills and on account and at the risk of the concerned, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day March, 1911, of a large surplus stock of a Weaving Mill's Dye house, consisting of black, blue black, indigo black, methylene, blues, pinks, violet, orange yellow and brown colours of the best and pure quality used for dyeing, inks, sizing and various other purposes.

SALE OF 86 BALES FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers will, by order of Girgaonkar Vijiasanker and on account at the risk of Miya Saheb Abdealli Miya Saheb Safferalli, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1911, at Prince's Dock, Warehouse, No. 14, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

86 bales foolscap papers of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knowing down the name of the purchaser.

The lots to be taken away and paid for within three days from the sale, at the cost of the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 28th February, 1911.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

## AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH,
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
AT
7 p.m. and 8-30 p.m.
ONLY.
A GRAND PROGRAMME.
A SAD FASCINATION.
TONTOLINI,
MAX LINDER,
FOOLSHEAD,
A NOBLEMAN'S DOG,
And other pictures. There will be
NO THIRD CINEMATOGRAPH PERFORMANCE
THIS WEEK, AT 10 P.M.
Special announcement
AT
9-45 p.m. nightly,
NICOLA,
THE WORLD FAMOUS MAGICIAN.
See the other Advertisement for fuller details.

SPECIAL CHALLENGE
TO-NIGHT.
NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE GREAT
NICOLA
Has accepted the challenge of a Local Rope Expert,
AND
TO-NIGHT
He will be
BOUND HAND AND FOOT
with
200 FEET OF HEAVY ROPE.
A MOST INTERESTING TEST.
DON'T MISS IT.

Book seats at SOUNDY'S and avoid disappointment.
NICOLA'S performance starts at 9-45 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
MARCH 2nd and 3rd,
at 9-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Mr. BERNARD SHAW'S
ANTI-ROMANTIC COMEDY.
ARMS AND THE MAN
Under the direction of
Mr. CECIL PEARCE.

Cast :—Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mr. D. B. Binning, Capt. C. T. Davis, Mr. Cecil Pearce, Miss Sells, Mrs. Binning, and Mrs. Acworth.

IN AID OF "THE LEAGUE OF MERCY."

By kind permission, H. E. the Governor's Band will play the Incidental Music.

Prices :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK.

TUESDAY, 28th Feb. WEDNESDAY, 1st March. SESSIONS AS USUAL.

THURSDAY, 2nd March—SPORTS ON SKATES.

SEE SPECIAL BILL.

TUESDAY, 7th March, 1911.
CINDERELLA DANCE AND SKATING.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE, OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, February 28th, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.), under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY CLARKE. Subscription and application for Membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay. Last day for receiving Pictures is THURSDAY NOON, February 23rd, at the Town Hall.

## BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Bo. 1. Apply Box No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

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BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited : PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c.,

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1908.

## SALES

BENNETT & ...
No. 22, A...

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, ... p.m (S.T.), Messrs. BENNE... to sell by Public Auction, at ... Malabar Hill, very valuable ... blackwood, also carved hous... and crockeryware, dining ta... chairs, large mirror, back s... ers, drawing-room sofas an... table ornaments, wall and ... tone piano and pianola, ric... and oil-paintings, single an... or door almirahs, dressing ... dressing chest of drawers, ta... etc. etc. The property of S. ... others.

Catalogues are published ... on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed ... at the G. I. P. Railway Ware ... In accordance with sections 55 a... Act 9 of 1890 and under instruction... Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. ... TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. ... Public Auction, at the abovementioned pla... sity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds ... cottonseed, tilseed, Juwari, wheat, turmeric, ... bajri in bags, boxes of bolts and nuts, hats, bun... iron bars, wagon of stones, steel beams, drums o... cases of C. I. sheets, bundle of powras, iron pip... bundles of C P goods, gunny bags, box of papers, lot... of condemned sheets, old records, heaps of sweeping ... grains, etc., etc.

Gulbarga to Wadi Bunder, Invoice No. 382, Dated 3rd December 1910 : One box glass bangles m-32.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, above Messrs. Treacher & Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, ... teapoys, sideboards, dinner wagons, rich carpet ... table, hanging wall and Hall lamps, drawing-room ... suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, tables ... and cabinet ornaments, Parian and Dresden figures, ... wall and table clocks, one cottage piano by Soundy and Co., blackwood carved furniture, single and ... double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown ... almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, ice-box, writing ... tables, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. KNOWLES, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Treacher and Co. Ltd., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCEL, ETC., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, Jewellery, Presentation articles, clocks, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 4th ; SUNDAY, the 5th ; TUESDAY, the 7th and WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, sell by Public Auction commencing at 2 p. m. (S. T.) each day in the premises at 139 Hornby Road, occupied by Messrs. Kanny and Co., on account of owner retiring and leaving the country the whole of the remaining valuable Stock-in-Trade consisting of Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, Jewellery Presentation articles, Clocks, Time-pieces, Music boxes, real Rolled-gold Watch-chains pendants, pencils, charms, studs and sleeve buttons, tie pins, &c., &c.. of various descriptions, sizes and qualities together with furniture and fittings, show cases, cupboards, safes, &c. The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY, situate at Upper Mahim or Lady Jamshedji Road.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the 13th day of March, 1911, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immovable property, by order and under instructions of the mortgagee Hajee Cassum Hajee Joosab, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, and with the consent and concurrence of the equitable sub-mortgagees Kappa Dhulla and Co. and one account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Joosab Hajee Khamisa, also of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of second Mortgage, dated 30th day of October, 1908.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of pension and tax land converted into a Cart Commonly called or known by the name of "Catholic Chesz," also known by the name of "Kat," admeasuring five thousand six hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 163, Collector's New No. 2,781, Old Survey No. 35, and New Survey No. 18, with cocoanut plantations and other trees, well, walls, messuages, tenements and two dwelling-houses or sheds, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 5,117, 5,118 and 5,119, and Street Nos. 445-446 and 447, all which the said hereditaments and premises are situate at Upper Mahim or Lady Jamshedji Road, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the Cart of Nathu Valji and partly by the Cart of Sorabji Haiwal, on or towards the west partly by the Cart of the said Nathu Valji and partly by Bulla Misse Gully, on or towards the north by the Cart of the said Nathoo Valji and on or towards the south by the Cart of Bundoo Miya Shaik Esmail, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgager and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Nanu, Hormasjee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, situate at No. 69, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, Clive Road, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of K. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver, in Suit No. 782 of 1907, in which Vasanji Mulji is the plaintiff and Jeevraj Narsey and others are the defendants, and with the concurrence of Mr. Virpar Dewjee, the mortgagee of the property, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, 1911, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land (leased from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay), situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1408 square yards, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house and godowns standing thereon, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by a Roadway named Clive First Row, on or towards the south by the land in the occupation of Lalljee Shamjee, on or towards the east by Clive Road, and on or towards the west by Russool Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. ward No. 4569 and 4570 and Street No. 12/2a and 222.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUMAS.
Suit No. 857 of 1908.

Balubhai Dayabhai vs. Falcorebai, widow and others.

Pursuant to the order made in Suit No. 857 of 1908, and under the consent decree passed herein, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., will under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the receiver appointed herein sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 25th proximo, at their Rooms, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate lying and being in the village of Dumas, Sachin Taluka, Satir Village, in the Registration Sub District of Sachin, containing by admeasurement seven vighas or thereabouts, and bearing No. 23, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the property of a Garashia, on the south by the property of ... and partly by the Mulla's Wadi, and on the west and north by the properties of Garashias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th February, 1911.

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THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
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ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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MANAGER.

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CLAIMS PAID .....£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates. Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums on event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch

HINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SOURCE, BUDA, PEST, HUNGARY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITS DRIVES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising.

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY | BLOTCHES, |
| SOZEMA | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS. |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it as an assistance and a panacea generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR:—
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MAKE YOUR OWN CIGARETTES WITH A.G. Cigarette Paper.
THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD.
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN
ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR A.G TO-DAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.


## DAILY MARKET REPORT.

### BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [27th February, 1911.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 19 Pkgs Sova ... | 84,135 | Jeddah | Sundry Importers |
| Gold Coins ... | 76,589 | do | do |
| Rupees..... | 9,988 | do | do |

### EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 24TH FEB. 1911.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ... | 39 | 45,915 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 57 | 66,497 |

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | 7,033 | bales |
| Wheat ... | 7,067 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... | 21,517 | " |
| Rapeseed ... | 4,380 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... | 10,284 | " |
| Poppyseed ... | 18 | " |
| Groundnuts... | 11,941 | " |
| Castorseed ... | 7,497 | " |
| Rice ... | 4,000 | " |
| Myrabollams ... | 10,246 | " |
| Cottonseed ... | 15,808 | " |
| Mowraseed ... | Nil | " |
| Gram ... | 1,455 | " |
| Joowar ... | 199 | " |
| Maize ... | 2,093 | " |

The Banks and markets are closed to-day for Maha Shivratri.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st Feb. 1911, as compared with the statement of 14th Feb. 1910:—

| Liabilities. | February 14. Rs. | a. | p. | February 21. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up. | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund... | 1,75,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,75,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c ..... | 1,47,64,925 | 1 | 1 | 1,58,41,122 | 9 | 5 |
| Other Deposits, &c ..... | 15,83,80,383 | 2 | 1 | 15,41,63,606 | 3 | 10 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c..... | 8,09,921 | 0 | 2 | 6,76,799 | 15 | 7 |
| Sundries ..... | 13,12,117 | 6 | 9 | 13,49,679 | 3 | 2 |
| | 21,27,67,296 | 10 | 1 | 20,95,31,203 | 0 | 0 |

| Assets. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Govt. Securities otherauthorized | 2,63,86,885 | 0 | 0 | 2,64,55,310 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments ... | 76,94,743 | 0 | 0 | 77,60,093 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. & other authorisedSecurities | 4,42,06,876 | 6 | 1 | 4,76,91,243 | 6 | 10 |
| Accounts of Credit on do ... | 5,15,67,147 | 0 | 11 | 4,97,93,351 | 2 | 11 |
| Bills discounted, &c ..... | 3,23,62,476 | 1 | 4 | 3,24,66,920 | 10 | 2 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 19,45,275 | 13 | 9 | 16,48,979 | 10 | 11 |
| Bullion ..... | ..... | | | ..... | | |
| Dead Stock..... | 21,65,260 | 10 | 0 | 21,75,053 | 4 | 3 |
| Stamps ..... | 14,149 | 0 | 5 | 14,807 | 8 | 6 |
| Sundries ..... | 2,25,216 | 3 | 10 | 2,25,069 | 7 | 3 |
| | 16,65,71,129 | 4 | 4 | 16,82,30,328 | 2 | 10 |
| Cash, &c., at... Head Office... | 4,61,96,167 | 5 | 9 | 4,13 03,879 | 13 | 2 |
| Cash, &c., at... Branches ..... | | | | | | |
| | 21,27,67,296 | 10 | 1 | 20,95,31,203 | 0 | 0 |

| Liabilities. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance Head Office ..... | 7,86,599 | Increase. |
| Government Balance at Branches ..... | 2,89,599 | do. |
| Other Deposits ..... | 42,16,727 | Decrease. |
| Post Bills ..... | 1,33,122 | do. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments..... | 1,38,755 | Increase. |
| Loans..... | 34,84,367 | do. |
| Accounts of Credit ..... | 17,73,796 | Decrease. |
| Mercantile Bills ..... | 1,64,444 | Increase. |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 12,09,963 | Decrease. |
| Cash at Branches ..... | 36,85,325 | do. |

Percentage 24·00.

### BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| NAMES. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ..... | 100 | 100 | 14 p.c. | 270 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 500 | 500 | 13 p.c. | 1590 |
| Bank of India ..... | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 62 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 500 | 500 | 14 ,, | 1590 |
| Bank of Madras..... | 500 | 500 | 12 ,, | 1370 |
| Bank of Burmah ..... | 100 | 100 | 7 ,, | 130 |
| Bank of Baroda ..... | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 60 |
| Eastern Bank ..... | £ 10 | £ 4 | ... | 70 |
| National Bank of India... | 25 | 12½ | 12 p.c. | ... |
| Punjab National Bank... | 100 | 100 | 9 | 150 |
| People's Bank of India... | 50 | 30 | 3 | 32 |
| Specie Bank ..... | 100 | 50 | 7 | 50 |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..... | 100 | 10 | 6½ | 9 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Credit Bank of India Ld... | 50 | 10 | Nil | 9½ |
| Chartered Bank..... | £20 | £20 | 13 p.c. | 63 |
| Mercantile Bank ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 ,, | £17 |
| Do. ..... | 25 | 12½ | 6 ,, | £16-10 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld. ..... | $125 | $125 | £2 | £91 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al'ck Ashdown & Co..... | 100 | 100 | 6 p.c. | 240 |
| All India Ut. Co. Ld..... | 100 | 20 | 5 ,, | 12 |
| Bamankus ..... | 10 | 10 | ... | 9 |
| Back Bay Bath ..... | 50 | 50 | 6 p.c. | 32½ |
| Badhan Pile ..... | 70 | 70 | 28·8 | 90 |
| Bargda Tram. Co ..... | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | 65 |
| Bombay Burmah T Corpn ..... | 125 | 125 | 10 p.c. | 517½ |
| Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ..... O. | £10 | £10 | Nil. | 121 |
| Do do. P. | £10 | £10 | 6 p.c. | 167x.d. |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. ..... | 100 | 100 | ... | 15 |
| Bombay Flour Mill ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 820 |
| Bombay Land and Building ..... | 500 | 500 | 5 p.c. | 590 |
| Bombay S. N. Co..... O. | 250 | 250 | 8·10 | 277½xd |
| Do. do. P. | 250 | 250 | 6 | 277½xd |
| Central I. M. Co., Ld. ... | 10 | 10 | 3½ | 27 |
| Delhi Flour..... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 102 |
| Empire of I. L. A..... | 500 | 50 | 20 p.c. | 175 |
| John Roberts and Co. ... | 100 | 100 | 5 p.c. | 205 |
| Josta Fans Supply Co.... | 100 | 50 | 7 yr. | 50 |
| Kemp and Co..... | 200 | 175 | 12½ ,, | 172 |
| Karachi Landing ..... | 200 | 75 | 12 ,, | 95 |
| Marcks and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 107 |
| Marsland Price and Co O. | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | ... |
| Do. do. P. | 100 | 100 | 7 p.c. | ... |
| Napier Hotel Co. ..... | 100 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Oriental Govt. L. A. Co. | 200 | 50 | 18½ yr. | 240 |
| Oriental Mining ..... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Phillips and Co..... | 40 | 40 | 10 p.c. | 35 |
| Port Canning Co. ..... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 42 | 820 |
| Shivrajpore Syn. etc. .. | 10 | 10 | ... | 16 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. | 100 | 100 | 5 | 105x |
| Soundy and Co..... O. | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 N. |
| P. | 75 | 35 | ... | 41 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co. D. | 30 | 30 | ... | 77 |
| Ld. P. | 150 | 130 | ... | 131x.d. |
| Thacker and Co. ..... | 50 | 50 | 25 p.c. | 255 |
| Telephone Co..... | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | 40½ |
| Treacher and Co. ..... | 500 | 500 | yr. 30 | 500 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

CONN—February 21, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Egmore, Madras, the wife of H. A. W. (Bertie) Conn, Station Master, Burma Railways, of a daughter.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Annual Prize-giving of the Wilson High School, Chaupati, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society, Conversazione at the Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
B. E. S. School's Concert, Byculla, 9-30 p.m.
"Nicola," Novelty Theatre, 4 and 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, "Joan of Braganza" a Magnificent Historical film.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "Very often cowardice is at the bottom of untruthfulness."—H. STOWELL BROWN.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 17th instant, which left Aden at 11 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Malwa" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Laurenco Marques per extra s.s. "Induna" will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p. m., to-day, the 28th instant, instead of at 7 a.m., as previously notified.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Mr. Frank N. D'Souza, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Temperance Crusaders, will deliver a public address to-day at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on "Temperance and Social Reform." Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD "AT HOME."—Mr. M. R. Jayakar M.A. LL.B., Bar.-at law, and Mrs. Jayakar were "At Home" on Saturday last, to the members of the Students' Brotherhood. The gathering was held in the garden attached to the residence of Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Jaggannath Kirtikar on Pallow Road. The guests, on entrance, were cordially received by Mr. Jayakar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, while the ladies were welcomed by Mrs. Jayakar. After enjoying a pleasant evening and partaking of light refreshments, the assembly dispersed. A vote of thanks to the hosts was proposed by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Amrutlal Girjashankar, a Hindu, aged eighteen years. The deceased was employed in a cloth shop of one Vishram Nathoo in Mangaldass Market. About a month ago, one Bhauji, employed in the same shop, disappeared. The deceased was asked by his master about Bhauji's whereabouts, whereupon the deceased took him to a house in Keeka street, saying he knew where Bhauji was. Telling his master to wait, the deceased went upstairs, and, after going on the second floor, the deceased jumped down on the road and was seriously injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening:—

March.....Le Roi des Mers.....Retford
Overture.....Festival.....Leutner
Valse .....Il bacio.....Arditi
Selection ...The Belle of New York ...Kerker
Song .....The Children's Home.....Cowen
Selection ...The Runaway Girl .....Monckton
Char. Piece...Trot de Cavaliere.....Rubenstein

## ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Makanji Mawji and five others were placed before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, by Inspector Salway, who applied for a remand pending further inquiries by the police.

It was stated in Court, that the accused could not give a satisfactory account of themselves and had no means of subsistence.

His Worship granted the application and the accused were remanded in police custody.

From inquiries it appears that one of the accused called upon Hindu resident of Girgaum a few days ago with an appeal in the form of a circular in Gujarati and Marathi to the effect that the bearer was deaf and dumb, and was collecting subscriptions for the building of a temple in a Native State and was deserving of charity. At the foot of this appeal were printed the signatures of several prominent Hindu gentlemen. It is further alleged that the accused carried with him a slate on which he wrote answers to the questions put to him in signs by fingers. A Hindu resident gave the accused some money and asked him to call again for further help in a few days. The accused, it is alleged, before leaving the place could not resist the temptation of picking up a "dhotar" and walking away with it. This led to the arrest of this and the other accused who are also alleged to have cheated some persons under similar circumstances. The accused are of the same caste and it has been alleged that they have practised the same trickery in Bhavnagar and other Native States and had quite recently come to Bombay.

## NICOLA ACCEPTS ROPE CHALLENGE.

To-night at the Novelty Theatre, The Great Nicola is to take on the challenge of a rope expert who is to bring 200 feet of rope with which he is to bind and tie Nicola hand and foot, in any manner he wishes. Of course it is understood that the binding is not to be done in a manner that might injure the limbs or body of Nicola. Nicola has taken on several hundred different kinds of challenges and never yet has he failed in a test. If anyone in Bombay has any method with which they think Nicola can be fastened, the management would be very pleased to have their method sent in as a challenge, addressing it to Chas. Hugo, Manager of The Great Nicola, Taj Mahal Hotel. Of course there is a limit to all things, but if there is any possible chance of escape, Nicola will gladly take on any fair test. Their engagement at the Novelty Theatre has kindly been extended by The Excelsior management for a few nights longer. It is also announced that a grand change of programme will be made for these last few nights, which will embrace many of Nicola's biggest and most startling illusions.

Several guests at a party at Dalkeith in the residence of Mr. C. B. Hutchison, the Duke of Buccleuch's Chamberlain, were stricken by poisoning symptoms after taking coffee on February 3. In the cases of Mr. Hutchinson and of Mr. Clapperton, a Musselburgh grocer, from whose shop the coffee was supplied, the result was fatal. Among the twelve others who became seriously ill were Miss Clapperton, a well-known amateur golfer, Mrs. Corrie, Mr. Alfred Corrie and Miss Corrie. All twelve were reported to be recovering on the 4th. It was also been definitely ascertained that the poison which caused the deaths and serious illness was arsenic.

## CORONATION AND THE BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

### Letter to the Juma Mosque.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor to the Directors of the Juma Mosque, and will be considered at the next meeting of the Board :—

To the Nagir of the Juma Mosque, Bombay.

Sir,—The Juma Mosque of Bombay, by virtue of its past traditions and its rich and multifarious charities, holds a pre-eminently high and commanding position among the Sunnee Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency. The foundation of this Institution was laid more than a hundred years ago.

During this interval, great political and social changes have taken place and our city has assumed quite a new garb. Bombay, with its liberal Municipality, its imposing and stately structures, its literary and educational institutions, its industrial life and its overcrowding population, is quite a transformed city. It may also be added that owing to its great commercial development, its increasing and heterogeneous population and its peculiar geographical position, Bombay may justly claim to be the Queen among the emporiums of Southern Asia.

Thus with the general progress and the development of our city whom nature has endowed, with beauty, a commodious harbour, and an important strategic position, the Mahomedan population of Bombay has also increased in numbers and its prosperity, its commercial progress and general education, though not quite satisfactory, are still hopeful and commensurate with its numerical importance.

There are now more than a hundred mosques of the Sunnee Mahomedans in Bombay, while the Juma Mosque, as the Premier Institution of Western India, has kept pace with the general progress of our city. It can now accommodate the largest congregation of worshippers for prayers and its ample Funds are destined to confer immense benefit on the Sunnee Mahomedans of the present and the future generations. By gradual development it has now so far progressed that it now controls the chief Mahomedan Burial Ground of the city and with its educational and other cognate Trusts, the total valuations of its land and properties, income-producing or otherwise, come to an enormous sum.

In the past few decades the religious school under the auspices of this Mosque has produced learned Moulvies whose influence in the religious and moral life of the Mahomedan citizens has been most useful and far-reaching. At one time it was the only centre of religious and secular instruction and as a worthy pioneer in this line it has paved the way for similar institution in Bombay.

The Directors of such a premier and leading Mahomedan Institution of Bombay, by virtue of their commanding status among the Sunnee Mahomedans have to perform an important duty on the occasion of the approaching and auspicious visit of His Imperial and Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V to India's shores. It will be, I believe, a matter of gratification to the Directors of the Juma Mosque to take a lead in this matter, as thereby they will emphasise the loyalty of the whole Sunnee Mahomedan community and they will also be honouring the whole Koknee Mahomedan Community to whom they belong and to whom it has been the kind destiny of Providence to entrust this noble and honourable Trust.

In my opinion, the approaching visit of our beloved Emperor to India is an epoch-making one. Since the Coronation of the great Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb in 1656 no Coronation of any Emperor on India's soil has been celebrated for the past two hundred and fifty years. After Aurangzeb's death, no single individual was the sole Sovereign of the whole Continent of India, except her late Majesty Queen Victoria and his late Majesty King Edward VII. But both of these illustrious Monarchs were not crowned on the soil of India.

It will thus be seen that the approaching visit of our Gracious Emperor is historically a unique one. I, therefore, propose that the Directors of the Juma Mosque cannot more fittingly commemorate this visit than by completely examining and rearranging the general studies and instruction given to the Mahomedan students of the Madrase-Mohammadaya School, by making ample provision both for the religious and secular education on a modern basis and by re-modelling and increasing the scope of the school in such a way as to give benefit to the greatest number of Mahomedan students. Does this school (over which so much money is being spent) produce men who could in after-life earn independent livelihood or disseminate the light of religious and moral instruction among the Mahomedans or the Non-Mahomedans of the country? This would be an ample criterion to judge of the successful management of the said school.

My second proposal is that our board should take a lead in requesting the Trustees of all the Mosques and other Mahomedan Institutions of the City to join in a general organization of illuminating all Mahomedan places of worship on the evening of the Memorable day, when the Coronation of our beloved Emperor will take place in the amphitheatre on the historic soil of ancient Delhi. The children of the schools should be feted and the day observed as a General Holiday.

And lastly my third proposal is to communicate to the Government of Bombay, through the Collector of Bombay, our wish to present an address of congratulation and welcome to our beloved Emperor and I have no doubt that owing to the leading and representative character of our Institution, our request will be granted and if time and circumstances allow we shall be allowed the honor and privilege of presenting this address in person. I am sure my colleagues on the Board will rise to the importance of the occasion and support me zealously and wholeheartedly on such a memorable occasion. Such occasions are rare and far between and occur hardly once or twice in the life-time of a generation. The occasion is a significant one and symbolical of the welding of the East with the West, and as inward and sincere sympathy towards his subjects has inspired His Majesty to come to our country, let us remember that His Majesty comes to India's shores to conquer our hearts with love and sympathy, and this is indeed an abiding conquest.

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR,
Director of the Juma Mosque.

Bombay, February 22.

## "THE ISLANDERS."

A mysterious society membership in which was only casually indicated by scarfpins and buttons bearing a puzzling capital I, while its purpose was a matter of curious speculation to the uninitiated, has now lifted the veil of secrecy from its operation by publishing a journal appropriately entitled "The Islander." The first number is published, and its most interesting article is that in which is explained who and what the Islanders are, the origin and objects of the society. It was some months ago when a number of private citizens arrived at the conclusion that, in spite of scares and panics the bulk of the people in this country care little and do less for the vital question of National Defence. So in March 1909 they banded themselves together under the title of the Islanders, and their object in founding the society was to crystallise in the minds of a large number of their countrymen three conceptions :—That the British Empire floats on the Navy; that two keels to one is the basis of naval supremacy; that outside his own private business every man can and should do something for his country.

The society exists for the propagation of these ideas, and its membership has grown untill it now numbers many thousands of earnestmen and women and it possess an executive of authority and weight. Enrolment in the society costs half-a-crown and commits the members to nothing beyond the moral obligation of spreading and propagating the founder's conceptions as above stated.

There are many other articles in this initial number of the journal which appeal to the patriotism of the people and should attract many readers.

The Local Government Board has asked Essex medical officers of health to forward sixty rats weekly in order that they may be examined for plague.

The King has approved the appointment of Earl Carrington to execute the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

A nonagenarian old age pensioner, of Chatham, named William Hensman, who claims to be the last of the old postboys, was married on February 8 to Mrs. Fanny Wadnams, aged eighty.

## HIGH COURT.—FEB. 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

707-10 Smetham B and Co. Gerald Picord vs C Robinson and others Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

977-09 In person Bhaichand Viroband and another vs Maganlal Kuberdas.
994-09 T A Ghandi Noorudin Ebrahim Nooradin vs Pestonji Ramji Talati.
969-10 Dikshit D and S Kundanmal Chandanmal vs Narandas Sunderji Premji.
1004-10 Malvi H M and K Moolchand Tarachand vs Balaji Shivprasad.
1151-10 J. R. Patell and Co, Pestonji Manekji Kanga and another vs Suleman Haji Usman and another.
1157-10 Daphtary F and D the Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Taherally Esoffally and others Jehangir M and S
1169-10 Payne and Co. Pansji Gowaji and Co vs Koobbar Jugjiwan Raisey.
1199-10 Payne and Co. the Bombay Cotton Mills Co vs Jamnibhai Ardeshir H D and Co.
6-11 G M Dalal Lallubhai Hiralal Jamnadas Ghellabhai Jamshedji R and D.
17-11 Jamshedji R and D Meghaji Motichand vs Nathu Omaji and another Jehangir G and B.
26-11 Matubhoy J and M Messrs. Ramji Bhagwan and Bros vs D N Mahomed Raghvaya B and W
26-11 Payne and Co Salehmahomed Oomer Doslani vs Sacoor Hasham.
41-11 Wadia G and Co Jethaji Pithaji and another vs Koknee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Mohideen Ferid Mulji and K.
67-11 G H Dalal Madhusudan Ganesh Vaidya vs Balaji Shivprasad.
79-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Bhimji Jairaj and Co vs Pragjee Assoo.
81-11 Shamrao M and H C M Mashruvalla and Co vs John Marshall and Co Crawford B and Co
94-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Viraji Shakraji and and Co vs Piran Mipa Hussein Miya J R Patell and Co.
102-11 Payne and Co Sakerbai widow vs Purshotam Ruttonsey Madhowji K and Co.
106-11 Motichand and D Ruppaji Dolaji and Co vs Sorabji Nasserwanji Driver and another.
107-11 Little and Co Sulleman Cassam Haji Mehta vs Hajee Mehta Ebrahim and others

Long Causes.

205-10 J R Patell and Co R D Sethna vs Nazarali Shamsoodin and another Dadachanji and P Part heard
856-10 Payne and Co The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co vs Navivahoo widow and others Jamshedji R and D Ardeshir H D and Co Part heard
428-10 Motichand and D Ghellabhai Lilladhar and Co vs Shamji and another Captain and V
830-08 T A Ghandy, Gorakhram Doongersidas and another vs Khetsidas Lachminarayen Malvi, H M & R
640-10 Sabnis and G Nanubai widow vs Deji Govind Warang Smetham B and Co
295-08 Mulla and M Tullookchand Mumraj vs Chabbildas Balleybai Wadia G and Co Pestonji R K and Co Thakurdas and Co
476-09 Captain and V Padshaw Begum vs Raja Bahadur Narsingirji and others Thakurdas and Co Matubai J and M Crawford B and Co
595-09 Mulla and M Vasudeo Ramchandra Jayakar vs Khapri Arab Mahomed Sobole Manchersha and N
290-09 J R Patell and Co Mahomedali Kamrudin and others vs Jamanlal Kisorilal and another Malvi H M and R in person
746-07 Madhowji K and C The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Ranchordas Wandrawandas and others Jamsetji E and D Edgelow G W and Co Jehangir G and B
664-10 Crawford B and Co Bai Jivibai widow vs Ranchordas Premji and others Madhowji K and Co Ardeshir H D and Co S A Tyabji Raghavayar, B and N.

For Postponement.

820-09 Payne and Co George Fariety Stavrides vs New York Export and Import Co
938-09 Daphtary F and D Dhondibai Kishoribhai vs Mangaldas Jivraj and another Thakurdas and Co
584-10 Bhaishankar K and G Memon Bachumiya Joosubmiya vs Sakerbai widow Nanu H and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Chamber Summons for disposal in Chamber.

104-08 J E Satali and Co Dadabhai Dhajibhai vs Dhunbai, widow Mulla and M

After the motion in the appeal court is over.

852-09 Kanga and S Temulji Jamsetji Joshi vs The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co Craigie B and Co

For Trial on the Question of Adoption.

238-08 Thakurdas and Co Jivahoo widow vs Sakervahoo, widow and others Payne and Co Bhaishankar K and G and Craigie B and Co

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

649-07 Bicknell M and K Manockji Cawasji Petit vs Gani Sacoor and another Jehangir M and S

Long Causes.

765-09 Madhavji K and Co Pragji Valabhdas vs Joshi Narmadashanker Harjiwan Harilal and Co
135-09 Raghavaya B and N A L A R vs K N Kandasawami Pillai Tyabji D and Co
399-08 Thakurdas and Co Abdul Kadir Vahed Ebrahim Chenon vs Dolumbebee and others In person Captain and V and B M and B
884-03 Tyabji D and Co Rao Bahadur Vullubhdas Gopaldas and another vs Beniprasad Mohilal Jehangir M and S
794-09 Payne and Co Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co vs Vithaldas Marcharam and others Mirza M and M
934-09 Jehangir M and S Joosub Haji Gani vs Yemnabai widow and others D J Mantri
783-08 Matubhai J and M Perwei Suryanarayen and Co vs Gullapudi Chunia Narsinham and another Jamshedji R and D
1007-09 Kanga and S Naranji Bawanji and another vs Cooverji Kharaj Thakurdas and Co
874-09 Daphtary F and D Ahmed Mahomed Sallay vs Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongwalla and another Payne and Co
938-09 Jamshedji R and D Atmaram Surajram Desai vs J A Maclean
842-09 Shroff D and D The Oriental Agent Co vs Damodar Keshao Kabbe Subnis and G
854-09 Shroff D and D The Oriental Agency Co Ltd vs Laxman Govind Kabbe Subnis and G
884-09 T A Ghandi Bhagwandas Chaganlal and another vs Trishowandas Narotamdas Malvi H M and R

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

659-09 Payne and Co Cassamally Jivrajbhai Peerbhoy vs Sir Curimbhoy Ebrahim and others. Thakurdas and Co S B Mehta Matubhai J and M Edgelow G W and Co Kanga and S

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

856-09 In person Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and others vs Parbhudayal Sangarmal Bhivanivala Malvi H M and R Judah and S
702-10 Wadia G W and Co A W Campbell and others vs Khatao Hunsraj Jamshedji R and D.
830-09 Matubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Manganlal Mehta, Edjelow G W and Co
930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah and S Smetham B and Co, Jehangir G and B
575-09 Edgelow G W and Co Madhowrao Ramchandra Ghaginde vs Balwant Ramchandra Soman, Shroff D and D
31-09 Tyabji D and Co Motesbai vs Choonilal Pitamber and others Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co
805-09 Malvi H M and R Ahmad Nozzar Mahomed Fatehally and another vs Kunjbehari Ramnarayen and others, Captain and V
580-09 Malvi H M and R Haruandroi Fulchand vs Uttamchand Hushianmal M B Chotia.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)

After the motion the appeal Court is over.

For Confirmation on the Commissioner's report.

611-09 Payne and Co ; Khimanbhai widow vs Vasanji Nursey and others Mullah and M.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1141-10 Matubhai J and M Fakir Mahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo Shiribai Shamrao M and H, Thakurdas and Co. Little and Co.
134-10 Bicknell M and R Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna vs Gangabai widow Chitnis M and
141-10 Little and Co Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry vs The United Sindh Spg and Wg mills and another.
293-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Cookerji Cowasji Oomrigar and others vs J Morgan and others In person Hiralal and Co
914-08 Jamshedji R and D Saiboo vs Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others Thakurdas and Co Pestonji R K Co Jehangir G & B.
213-93 Madhowji K and C Jivraj Cooverji vs Ramdas Kesharji. Payne and Co
308-09 Captain and V Ramdas Madhowji and another vs Mulji Shivji and others Kanga and S Jehangir G and B Chitnis M and M Captain and V Manekial and Co Partheard.
304-09 Khanderao L and M Sathya Chamabhai vs. Ramrao Narayan and others Little and Co ; Payne and Co ; Jehangir M and S
815-10 Manockial and Co ; Lakmidas Raoji vs Salleh Mahomed Dharamsey and others Mathubhai J and M Little and Co.
62-09 Khanderao L and M Jadhowji Narsindas Vrajlal Govindji and others Mathubhai J and M Motichand and D Jehangir G and B Little and Co.
914-07 Mullah and M Rusromji Ardeshir Cooper vs Heerjee Sons and Co Payne and Co.
787-10 T A Ghandi Boosahebai vs Ahmed Ayoob Jehangir G and B settled.

Before the Prothonotary

For Investigation of Pauperism.

9-10 Jehangir M and S Mahomedalli Goolam Hossein vs Mahomedally Abdullaly Kupawally Pestonji R K and Co Partheard.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "City of Athens," Feb. 28.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens, Commander Knaut, is due to arrive at daylight of the 28th instant, bringing the following passengers who will be landed at Ballard Pier :—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Abbott, Mrs
Abbott, 2 Misses
Campbell, Mr J A
Graham, Mr & Mrs J S
Hodgkinson, Mr A
McLean, Mrs G O and 3 children
McLintock, Miss
Reynolds, Miss H J

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Adams, Mr J G
Adams, Mr G
Edmonds, Miss M M
Ellinger, Mr and Mrs
Ellinger, Miss D
Ellinger, Miss G
Frodsham, Miss J
Kilburn, Mr A
Marston, Mr and Mrs
Moore, Miss Florence
Roe, Mrs and child

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s. s. "Koerber," March 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian L

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Clematis, 2,329 tons, Captain J Robinson, arrived here on Sunday evening with cargo of coal from Calcutta, leaving that port on February 15.

The steamer Lowther Range, 2,469 tons, Captain J W Blance, arrived here on Sunday evening with a cargo of coal from Calcutta, leaving that port on February 14.

The steamer Ellin, 2,474 tons, Captain A A Jacobsen, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of kerosine oil from Philadelphia via Karachi leaving the former port on January 6.

The steamer Eugene S Embrieno, Captain A G Embrinos, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of coal from Cardiff, which port she left on January 20.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain H J Crebone, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers from Calcutta and coast ports leaving the former port she left on January 27.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain H M Catland, left here with a general cargo and passengers for Karachi and coast ports.

The Japan Line steamer Bingo Maru, 3,873 tons, Captain S J G Pearson, arrived here yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo leaving that port on January 29.

The steamer Laristan, 2,269 tons, Captain E Senior, left here yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The steamer Fangturm, 3,112 tons, Captain E Tilemann, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo and the same bottom cargo.

The P and O Company's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain H Powell, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth ....Capt J D Dick R N .. Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
Scandler.....Capt V Lessaf .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 27.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bingo Maru | 3873 | Pear on ..... N Y Kaisha |
| Banca | 3791 | Collyer ..... P & O Co |
| Clematis | 2329 | Robinson ..... |
| Egypt | 4938 | Summers ..... P & O Co |
| B S Embrie s | | Embrinos ..... |
| Fultala | 2702 | Reddeck ..... N F ..... M M & S Co |
| Gymeric | 2558 | Williams ..... E Tajbhoy |
| Halitis | 1070 | Jansen ..... Indo-Burmah Oil Co |
| Ivydene | 2277 | Binks ..... T Morrison and Co |
| Indiana | 2503 | Parker ..... |
| Kasara | 504 | Manley ..... M M & Co |
| Lawada | 2124 | Whittingham ..... M M & Co |
| Lowther Ranger | 2468 | Blance ..... |
| Nurani | 2870 | Crebbin ..... T Morrison & Co |
| Najimi | 2522 | Pigot ..... B & P S N & Co |
| Onda | 3410 | Dagge ..... M M & Co |
| Oceana | 3507 | Andrews ..... P & O S N Co |
| Orcalo | 2849 | Meesy ..... Venice ..... S N Co |
| Pentakota | 2109 | Cole ..... M Mackenzie & Co |
| Persia | 4198 | Haughton ... London ... 25-3 P & O Co |
| Saifi | 502 | Baldwin ..... B & P S N Co |
| Umta | 3492 | Phillips ..... M M & Co |
| Warora | 2564 | Mande ..... N F ... N F ... M M & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mombasa...2786 Gray...Marseilles 2-3 W & A G & Co
2 Pundua ...2126 Elton...Zanzibar .. 28-2 M M & Co
4 Trafford Hall...3436 Hood...Karachi ...2-3 KN&Co
5 Imani .....2979 Penberthy .....Dunkirk..... 4-3 K Nixon & Co
6 Okara ..... 3438 Keddie ..N F...N F...M M & Co
7 Koerber.....3164 Foresti .....Trieste .....1-3 A L S N Co
8 Surada .....3400 Atton ..Busreh...28-2...M M & Co
9 Fangturm...3114 Tileman.....Karachi .....28-2 W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Homayun...2153 Moloney...Genoa.....4-3 B & P S N Co
13 Egypt .....4178 Summers .....London.....10-3 P & O Co
15 Roselyn.....2395 Fishby .....Dunkirk .....4-3 W & A Graham & Co
16 Heathdene...2278 Gippet...Trieste...3 3 T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 27.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Devanha | 4785 | Powell | Shanghai... | 28-2 | P & O S N Co |
| B Orteolo | 2849 | Chiesco | Colombo ... | 1-3 | Venice...S N Co |
| C & R Rotenfels | 3590 | Freedon | Hamburg ... | 8-3 | W & A Graham & Co |
| D & E Ripley | 2103 | Hoskey | Rotterdam ... | 27-2 | W & A Graham & Co |
| F Fernmoor | 1991 | Adams | Antwerp ... | 1-3 | W & A Graham & Co |
| G Grangewood | 2193 | Hatswell | New York... | 8-3 | T Morrison & Co |
| H President | 2086 | Bremer | Zanzibar | 1-3 | A S & Co |
| K Khosrou | 2410 | Hannah | Genoa | 5-3... | B & P S N Co |
| M Corinthic | 2355 | Woodhead | Hull | 1-3 | W & A G & Co |
| N Ness | 1902 | Wickman | Liverpool | 4-3... | W & A G & Co |
| O Walhalla | 2501 | Krubbe | Liverpool | 4-3 | W & A G & Co |
| P Persiana | 2616 | Garrett | Dunkirk | 8-3 | T Morrison & Co |
| Q Annie | 2445 | Everby | Antwerp | 4-3 | W & A G & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Netravati | 699 | ... Fe k ra | Repairing | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Punani | 552 | Hoosein | B'nager | 1-3 ... Bo S N Co Ld |
| Satrunji | 547 | Esmail | Karachi | 28-2 Bo S N Co Ld |

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Clematis | Robinson | Calcutta Feb 15 |
| | Lowther Range | Blance | Calcutta, Feb 14 |
| 27 | Ellin | Jacobsen | Philadelphia, Jan 6 |
| | Eugene S Embrinos | Embrinos | Cardiff, Jan 20 |
| | Nurani | Crebbin | Calcutta, Jan 27 |
| | Bingo Maru | Pearson | Kobe, Jan 29 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Waroonga | Bamber | Persian Gulf |
| | Linga | Cuthbush | Karachi, &c |
| | Laristan | Senior | Marseilles |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance, yesterday :—
The steamer Fangturm, Tilemann, for Hamburg via Karachi
" Devanha, Powell, for Shanghai, etc.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessels. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | Clan Cameron | Liverpool |
| 25 | Nairung | Bombay |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 26th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co.'s steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 24th instant.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 27.

FOR HULL.
Fernmoor s—10,900 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR HAVRE.
Imani s—102 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Roselyn s—58 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
FOR TRIESTE.
Koerber s—352 bales cot on Ralli Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Devanha s—6 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BUNGALOWS.
From Rs. 150.
FLATS.
From Rs. 40.
OFFICES.
From Rs. 15.
SHOW ROOMS.
From Rs. 100.
GODOWNS.
From Rs. 30.
All Requirements Suited.
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HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,
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P. O. BOX No. 239.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake, 150 deg | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg | 5 12 2 | " " |
| Chester, 125 deg | 4 12 2 | " " |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Monkey, 125 deg | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Elephant, 125 deg | 4 8 0 | per two tins. |
| " 125 deg, (in Bulk) | 3 9 0 | per 8 gallons. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES,
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert,
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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WHOLESALE AGENTS :
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights,
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Apply The Bombay Gazette Office.

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
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MARCKS & CO.
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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

***. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 28th Feb. 1911.

## INDIAN SUPERSTITIONS.

"INDIAN SUPERSTITIONS" proved an interesting and prolific a subject when handled by Mr. R. A. Leslie Moore at the Royal Society of Arts the other day as are tales of ghosts and such phenomena that Western people indulge in and yet affect to disregard in real life. The one touch of nature in this respect, as the lecturer observed, makes the whole world kin. While we may smile at the vast number of Indian omens, we must not forget our own deeply rooted sentiments in regard to thousands of unaccountable traditions that portend luck or disaster and the sympathetic Mr. Moore decried the display of any spirit of condescending superiority to the superstitions of a people whose civilisation is older than our own, whose beliefs in manifestations of good or ill intent are often parallel with those of the West, or differ from them only in degree. The Hindu, Mahomedan, and the Parsi have each their own carefully preserved selection of omens, good and bad, none indifferent, and it is no mean achievement, first to commit them to memory and then to recall at the critical moment what can be done to avert the misfortune they entail, more difficult far than to master the long list of poisons and antidotes that those who want to render "first aid" must have at their finger-ends. There are at least twenty common things that, to meet with, betoken good luck to the Hindu, among them being milk, fruit, ornaments, a looking-glass, a cow, an elephant, a happy tail-wagging dog, a sparrow, a peacock, and even a blot of ink. It must be the Hindu's own fault if he does not contrive to come across some of these good omens in the first few hours of any or every day. On the other hand, he will be unlucky if he sees a score of such things, as hay, rain, mud, cats, owls, a drunkard, a beggar, a bald or even a grey-eyed man. If he stumble starting on a journey, he may not, like William of Normandy, when landing in England, take it as a herald of success, and if he should drop a plate his luck drops too. He may look on a cat washing its face with composure, for that foretells a visit from relatives, and should the cat be black with a white face, so much the better. A Mahomedan may begin a journey, if the moon shine on his face, but if he hear a donkey bray or a jackal yell, he will be wise to stay at home. Still the gift of even one small pie to a person in need will make the journey a happy one. A Parsi traveller must beware of a snake on the left, while on his right a snake is a good omen ; so is a cat crossing his path, or the sight of toddy or flowers or fruit, or even a corpse.

When engaged on business, should a clock strike or a bell ring, it will be lucky, but if a woman be heard to sneeze the transaction may go wrong. Breaking glass seems among Parsis as with many Europeans, to denote bad luck. The Goaness have a host of superstitions probably derived from the West and grafted on Eastern beliefs, and they might be classed with either. A dread of the evil eye is as common in India as in Italy. Unfortunately it is the beautiful and the good who seem to attract it. The person who exercises the malign influence is not necessarily ill-natured, nor need he bear any outward sign of his unfortunate gift, so that it is not easy to avoid it, but it is as well, in India, to keep out of the way of witches, beggars, scavengers and Europeans, as the most likely conveyers of the evil eye. It is hard on the latter to be so classed, but as Mr. Moore genially remarked, it is often wholesome to see ourselves as others see us. The symptoms of sufferers from the evil eye are fever, delirium and loss of appetite, but these can be cured by collecting dust from a spot where three roads meet, mixing it on a tile with chillies, salt and coriander seed, waving all round the head of the patient and then burning it. If this plan does not succeed, other remedies quite as picturesque and inconsequent may. As for ghosts of the Djinn or Bhut persuasion they are as numerous, as capricious and fantastic as any of our midsummer fairies. Bhuts cannot always be ill-natured, for they have been known to appear opportunely when a Hindu wants to extend a holiday. Shook at the sight of a Bhut kept one of Mr. Moore's chuprassies a whole week away from his duties at Dewali time. The Nishi bhut of the Bengal jungles summons her victims three times by name to come out and be destroyed. Therefore a friend wanting another to meet him after midnight calls four times so as not to be confounded with the Nishi. A butterfly flitting about a house indicates an approaching marriage and if it singles out any individual to dance attendance on, that person will be married soon. But anyone killing a frog will never be wife or husband.

The counterpart of waxen images of enemies, such as were used in the Middle Ages to wreak vengeance on, may be met in India. When a Mahomedan indulges in this species of vindictiveness he makes an effigy of grave mould, transfixes it with pegs while he recites parts of the Koran backwards. The image is then hurried to a grave-yard and the enemy's speedy death is secured. There are less malevolent practices, however. Afflicted with any obstinate illness, one way of getting rid of it is to draw lines on a road to the accompaniment of incantations. The unlucky wight who first walks over the lines will relieve the first sufferer and get the disease. Consumption can be transferred to a growing crop by other simple means when it takes the familiar form of a blight and the patient recovers. Whether the charms that Parsi cultivators place in their fields, or the magic square planted by the Hindu, or the human heads that the Burmese Wa fixes among the crops can negative such devices for transferring illness to them is not certain. The difficulty of reconciling modern theories with long accepted and hoary beliefs is well illustrated by the story told elsewhere of a Hindu professor of astronomy in a Government College who conscientiously taught the received scientific theory of lunar eclipses to his pupils, but who nevertheless firmly believed the Hindu legend of the ogre swallowing the moon. A certain kind of curly hair marks out its owner for death by drowning. This would be hopelessly depressing for a sailor with such curly locks, if he did not also know that by bravely eating ants in sugar he will escape this fate. With a legion of thoroughly unaccountable causes that may contribute to the prosperity or misfortune of the community, there must be large chances of hedging by prudent manipulation of the different spirits or careful selection or avoidance of omens. The belief in astrology and palmistry, added to all these entertaining superstitions must render life in India far more interesting than in our more prosaic Western world where, though many such gentle supernatural ideas linger, they are seldom acted upon, and are never held by the enlightened.

**AN EMINENT NON-CONFORMIST POLITICIAN.**

THE late Lord Wolverhampton was known throughout his long life, except the last two years when he was a Peer, as Sir Henry Fowler or rather as plain Mr. Frowler, for even the Knighthood came to him very late in life, in fact when he was in his sixty-fifth year. He was a man of considerable importance and influence in Wolverhampton, whose Mayor he became at the early age of thirty-three; but he entered public life rather late. Having once entered Parliament for his borough, his rise was rapid in spite of the fact that he was a Nonconformist and a Solicitor. In four years Gladstone made him Under-Secretary of the Home Department and two years later he was promoted to be Financial Secretary to the Treasury in that statesman's short-lived third Ministry. At the same time he obtained the unique honour for a solicitor of being sworn of the Privy Council. When Gladstone formed his fourth and last Ministry in 1892, he entered the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board and again he was the first solicitor to enter that body. He was not the first Nonconformist to enter the Cabinet, it is true, but persons of his religious views rarely obtained honours and rewards, especially from men of Gladstone's pronounced opinions on churchmanship. Mr. John Bright and Mr. Chamberlain had been well nigh the only exceptions so far to the uniform churchmanship of Gladstone's successive Cabinets. He belonged to the Wesleyan connexion, a body which is least hostile to Church Establishment and which is also the most Conservative of English Dissenting bodies. This fact probably aided his advancement in the eyes of his leaders when joined to his great abilities. Finance was his strong point and Fowler won his great political reputation chiefly as a financier. The late Viscount Goschen was the great financier in the Salisbury Administration of 1886-1892, and it was chiefly as his successful critic on the Radical side that he distinguished himself. He would have been Goschen's fit successor as Chancellor of the Exchequer, when his party came into power, had not Sir William Harcourt, his senior both in age and in political standing, barred the way. Harcourt was also his superior in ability, and it is doubtful whether Fowler could have produced the famous Budget of 1894, which is the former's great achievement and by which he benefited the country so much. When Gladstone finally retired in March 1894, and Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister, he took the higher post of Secretary of State for India, leaving the Local Government Board.

He was Minister for India in the Rosebery Cabinet for sixteen months, and then went out with his party. With this post his active career may be said to have ended, for though when ten years later his party came back to power at the end of 1905, he again entered the Cabinet, it was only in the minor, though dignified, posts of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and of Lord President of the Council that he served. From this latter post, too, he retired some time ago on attaining his eightieth year. Thus it may be said that his active career as a Cabinet Minister lasted only three years, in Gladstone's last and Rosebery's only administration. During these years in spite of his great ability he cannot be said to have made much mark. The Parish Councils Bill, a rather parochial measure was his solitary achievement at the Local Government Board and his Indian Secretaryship was devoid of any striking measure. It was under him that the snap vote in favour of holding simultaneous examinations in England and in India was passed in the House of Commons, and he was caught napping. The resolution of the Commons, of course, was, rendered nugatory and remains a dead letter. The so-called friends of India in England professed themselves disappointed by the Secretary of State's attitude towards the resolution and also in other matters. Indian Cotton Duties on Lancashire goods, which he had to defend as the act of the Government of India, also rendered him unpopular with a large section of his followers. The Indian Secretaryship was not then a very pleasant berth for him, and he must have been glad when he ceased to occupy it on his party losing power in June, 1895, and got for his pains of responsibility for India the G. C. S. I. In early political life it is interesting to recall he was a great friend and comrade of Mr. Chamberlain, like that other politician whom we have recently lost, Sir Charles Dilke, and he keenly felt the Home Rule crisis which deprived him of such a fellow-worker with whom he had so much intellectual sympathy.

**PLAGUE PREVENTION IN BOMBAY.**

DURING recent weeks there has been a fresh and fairly considerable outbreak of plague in Bombay, and the latest published returns, which are for the week ending February 18th, show a mortality of 86. This is practically the same figure which was recorded in the corresponding week of last year, but there is reason to fear an increased epidemic before the hot weather is over. To-day we publish a letter from Dr. Turner, to which we gladly give prominence, pointing out that "there is every indication that the plague epidemic in Bombay this season will be more severe than in the past two years." The Health Officer suggests that no alarmist view of the situation need be taken, but at the same time as plague is at present prevalent in all parts of India and to a disastrous extent in China, he thinks it necessary to warn the public, and to ask for a special measure of co-operation in combating the spread of the disease. He specially therefore urges the benefits of inoculation, a preventative which has always proved effectual and which, in spite of the still strong prejudice of the people, is gradually gaining in favour, particularly we believe in the districts of Southern India. There is no reason why inoculation should not be equally adopted in this part of the country and we may specially urge Dr. Turner's mild appeal to employers of labour to assist by legitimate influence in inducing their men to consent to the operation. The Health Department does everything it can to lessen inconvenience to the patient. Not only is free inoculation performed at the Municipal dispensaries of the city, but inoculations may be done at private houses, provided that parties of at least twelve persons can be arranged to meet. Special arrangements are also provided for ladies to be treated by lady operators. A special poster has been issued drawing the attention of the poorer classes to precautionary measures in regard to disinfection and notification, of which we hope educated and influential Indians will do their utmost to secure observance.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th February 1911, shows a corresponding week of 1910 of 125,048 maunds with an increase of Rs. 24,235 in the earnings.

LADY ABERDEEN announces that Queen Mary has signified her willingness to accept an address of welcome from the woman of Ireland on the occasion of their Majesties' forthcoming visit to Dublin.

A REUTER telegram from Malta says that it is stated on apparently trustworthy authority that Queen Alexandra will visit Malta during her Mediterranean cruise.

THE secretary of State has appointed Mr. John Williams Gunn, M.A., of Cambridge University, to the Indian Educational service, as Inspector of schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

THE 15th Pack Mule Corps of the Bangalore garrison have been ordered to mobilise for service in Upper Burma. 300 men and animals are getting ready to start.

RANA BHAGAT CHAND of Jubbal who was recognised as a successor to the late Rana Gyan Chand by the Punjab Government in June last, will be installed to gadi by Mr. T. Kettlewell, Deputy Commissioner, Simla, on the 3rd of April. Rana Bhagat Chand passed the diploma examination of the Chiefs' College.

MR. BALFOUR has completed the composition of the Committee appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Conservative Party. Mr. Akers-Douglas is the chairman, and the other members are Mr. Walter Long, the Earl of Selborne, Mr. E. A. Goulding, Mr. George Younger, Mr. Steel-Maitland, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Mr. W. F. Salvidge, and Mr. Sutton Nelthorpe. Mr. Ralph G. C. Glyn is the secretary.

HIS Majesty the King-Emperor has accepted a copy of the latest travel book, "Across the Roof of the World," dealing with the great journey recently accomplished by Lieutenant P. T. Etherton, 39th Garhwal Rifles, through the heart of Asia from India to Siberia, a journey which has been justly characterised as one of the feats of modern travel, and which led over nearly four thousand miles of ground in the lesser-known parts of the great Asiatic continent. His Majesty, in thus honouring the young author of this record of an undertaking beset with many difficulties of a formidable nature splendidly overcome, has still further evidenced the interest the royal family takes in travel and exploration enterprise in distant lands and the qualities of indomitable energy and perseverance essential thereto.

## MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 24.

### AEROPLANES IN WAR.

American aviators have been urging the Government to allow them to demonstrate the utility of aeroplanes for the purposes of war by reconnoitering on the Mexican border. Two days ago, Mr. Harry Harkness carried a message from San Diego, California to Juana, where there is a patrol of American cavalry detailed to prevent Mexican insurgents from crossing the boundary. Mr. Harkness blew a total distance of forty miles and delivered his message. This is the first aeroplane trip made in connection with the military operations on the Mexican border, but the American War Department granted £5,000, so that practical tests may be made of Government aeroplanes by Lieutenant Foulois, U. S. A., for scouting in the neighbourhood of Juarez. Lieutenant Foulois, who has been trained for the work, proceeds to El Paso to-day, and in the meantime Mr. Glenn Curtiss, who is at San Diego with three biplanes, has again volunteered his services for scouting. The War Department at Washington says that the first scouting expedition along the Mexican border will be entirely experimental, and the officials make it clear that they are, by no means, certain that any results of real military value will be obtained. Mr. Wilbur Wright, however, expresses himself to-day as delighted at the prospect of the experiments, and says he urged the value of aeroplanes years ago for the purpose of scouting. He says Lieutenant Foulois will have the honour of being the first air scout detailed for observations of armed forces in a state of hostilities. He admits that amateur air-scouts will probably be unable to supply useful observations, but air-scouting he insists can be learnt. "From a constantly and rapidly moving aeroplane," says Mr. Wright, "the difficulties are great. The scout-aviator must learn by experience to retain his sense of distance, direction of moving bodies, topographical contours, and a score of like data, as well as to educate to a high degree his powers of identification as applied to the tiny things he views from far above." President Taft, who was once Secretary for War, is quoted as opposed to spending money for aeroplanes and losing army officers through accidents. The President, says a Washington despatch, from which I quote, "thinks it would be better to let other countries do more of the preliminary work in discovering the use of aeroplanes in war, and considers that there will be plenty of time later on for the United States to garner the harvest of the good results, if such there are, which other countries discover." In commenting upon the use of aeroplanes in actual war, the "New York World" to-day expresses regret at the backwardness of Congress in preparing for this new arm of the service, and adds: "Our employment of flying machines to watch the military operations of the Mexicans will have a bearing on international aerial law. Will it be allowable for army aviators to range above the forces of another Power and report on their movements? The Mexican rebellion has occurred most opportunely for a practical solution of the problems raised by the aeroplane in war."

### SPECTATORS AND MOTORS AT MANŒUVRES.

In their report just issued on the Military Manœuvres Commission of 1910, express gratification at the exemplary behaviour of the troops engaged in the extensive operations of last autumn. They state that the reports of the Chief Constables of Somerset, Dorset Wiltshire, Hampshire, and West Sussex, covering the two months during which the troops were continuously in the manœuvre area, testify without exception to the good conduct and to the popularity of the Army, and they have had much pleasure in calling the attention of the military authorities to the contents of these documents. Dealing with the working of the Military Manœuvres Act, the Commissioners report that restrictions in respect of parks and woods were imposed by some owners and shooting tenants. "Such places are apt to become of considerable tactical importance, and the Commissioners regret to say that on more than one occasion the operations were, in consequence, seriously interfered with." Further it came under their personal observation that "out of bounds" notices were in several places displayed in fields, etc., to which troops should have had free access. They recommend that this matter should be carefully regulated, since any misuse of these notices must be injurious to both military and civil interests. It is added that the general use of the motor-car has greatly increased the number of spectators at large manœuvres, and, in consequence, the roads are often congested with civil traffic. This is particularly the case with the roads in the immediate vicinity of the battlefield when the two forces are in contact, which is just the time when rapid tactical movements of troops are of great importance to the operations. That section of the Act which deals with the question of temporarily closing roads to civil traffic to permit of urgent military movements, contains so many restrictions that no attempt could be made by the military authorities to take advantage of it.

### SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.

Having considered, in the light of their own experience, various recommendations made from time to time for the amendment of the Act which has been in operation for thirteen years, the Commissioners suggest the adoption of the following modifications: (a) With the consent of the local authorities concerned an area might be again specified for manœuvres within the five years' limit. (b.) An area not used might be specified again at any time. (c). Notice to local authorities of the intention to hold manœuvres should be reduced from six to four months, provided that such notice is not given later than March 31. (d) Power should be given to the Manœuvres Commission to include amongst the authorised lands any woods and parks which lie in the specified area. (e) The military authorities should be given the power to suspend any right of way for a limited period—say for not more than six hours in any one day—provided that reasonable facilities are given for necessary traffic during this time. (f) A penalty should be imposed for the use of false or illegal notices or distinguishing marks on lands which have been authorised for military manœuvres under the Act. The Commissioners concur in the recommendations of the chief compensation officer that any arrangements made for hiring camping grounds should be concluded as early as possible in the year; that such camping grounds should be selected, as far as possible, on large farms or holdings only ; and that the system of issuing official manœuvre passes to spectators should be discontinued. They express their appreciation of the willing and valuable assistance given by the chief constables and county constabulary, both before and during the manœuvres, and record their sense of the obligation due to the many landowners and tenants throughout the manœuvre area who placed their coverts and parks at the disposal of the troops.

### MR. HALDANE ON CONSCRIPTION.

For the second time within about three years, the Secretary of State for War paid the Rangers (12th Battalion London Regiment) the compliment of attending their annual prize distribution and distributing the prizes. Mr. Haldane having distributed the prizes, a vote of thanks to him was proposed by Major-General the Hon. A. H. Henniker-Major and seconded by Colonel Corbet Woodall, hon. colonel, of the regiment. Mr. Haldane, in reply, said whatever criticism might be passed upon the Territorial system, there was one thing it had certainly accomplished. It had brought the Regulars and the Territorials into close association. The command of the Territorial units, in their higher divisions, had been given to some of the finest officers that the British Army produced, and they had taken to their work as a duck takes to water. The value of the organisation of the Territorials lay to a large extent in this, that it was the same organisation as the Regular Army possessed. The two corresponded in almost every detail. He had sat at the feet of the great soldiers and sailors who were on the Defence Committee, and the organisation which had, by this means, been given to the country was, he believed, that which provided most completely and most adequately for its defence. He could conceive of other organisations, but he could not conceive of any other which would not entail a great risk. We have, Mr. Haldane continued, a unique institution in this country, and that is the largest long range overseas force that any nation in the world possesses—an organisation in the shape of a regular enlisted force available without an effort for a long war at thousands of miles distance, and which is five or six times as big as the combined overseas army of France and Germany together. I will never be the Minister responsible for risking the splendid Army which we possess, the Army which defends India, which garrisons Africa, which garrisons Egypt, and which is the biggest overseas Army in the world—I say I will not be the Minister to risk the existence of that organisation by introducing into this country a new basis which would deprive us, at any rate on the analogy of every other country in the world, of the certainty that we can continue the professional recruiting for the Regulars on the footing that we possess to-day. The reports which were coming in with regard to recruiting for the Territorial forces, Mr. Haldane went on to say, gave him no uneasiness as to the future. He was endeavouring to introduce improvements which would add substantially to the efficiency of the Territorial Army; but he could not say anything about that on this occasion, because his first duty was to lay these proposals before his masters in a certain assembly.

### FIELD KITCHENS.

In a report just issued on the administrative services of the Irish manœuvres last year, Major-General Bunbury deals at some length with cooking in the field. He says that he believes that the experience of modern fights, extending sometimes over several days, has focussed attention to the need of giving men a really sustaining meal as early as practicable to restore the vitality lost in the exertions due to modern methods, even when not actually fighting, and that it pays well to do it. On the other hand, anything that adds to the first line transport without real compensation is to be deprecated, but getting a comfortable meal early is, in his opinion, to be looked on as a necessity, not as a luxury nowadays. During the manœuvres every unit of the 5th Division was provided with one or more country carts as cooks' carts, and the provision of them, according to a report compiled by Major-General Campbell conferred an undoubted benefit on the men. One cart carried the teas, and the other the dinners. This arrangement was most practical and useful when in the proximity of the enemy, as it made provision for possible detachments. The carts also overcame the difficulties incidental to the system of overnight issue of rations, and did away with the disadvantages experienced by soldiers in carrying their unconsumed rations in their haversacks mixed up with cartridges, soap and towel, and other articles. The 2nd Batt. Yorkshire Regiment used a travelling kitchen, whereby the officer commanding thinks the battalion benefit to a considerable extent over other battalions who cooked with camp kettles. The food was served hot and well cooked, regardless of weather conditions, immediately the battalion arrived in camp. The cost of cooking daily for the whole battalion was about 6s. Brigadier-General Gorringe, commanding the 18th Infantry Brigade, however, thinks that no appreciable benefit was derived by the battalion over a battalion properly trained to cook in the field. Teas and dinners were served quite as soon, as a rule, and sometimes sooner, by another battalion in the field, and the inevitable result of its being used was that other more practical methods of cooking in the field are apt to be neglected. The 2nd Batt. Manchester Regiment used a cooking cart invented by Captain D. R. Paton. Excellent meat and vegetable stews were made for the whole battalion while on the march. The kettles, or pails, are provided with felt jackets, which admit of the contents being carried for long distances to outlying piquets without any appreciable loss of heat.

### HORSE BREEDING INDUSTRY.

The first meeting of the Advisory Council appointed by Lord Carrington, president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, to advise the Board on all matters pertaining to the improvement and development of the horse breeding industry was held at the House of Lords, under the chairmanship of Lord Middleton. Lord Carrington expressed his appreciation of the very representative character of the meeting, and congratulated them upon having secured as their chairman Lord Middleton, whose name was a house-hold word in the horse-breeding world. He referred to the valuable work of the Royal Commissioners on Horse Breeding, several of whom he was pleased to see amongst them that day, whilst they would also enjoy the valued co-operation of influential members of the Hunters' Improvement Society, and of the War Office and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. They welcomed the grant of the sum of £40,000 for the encouragement and development of the light horses breeding industry. Lord Middleton thanked Lord Carrington for his kind welcome to the Advisory Council, and stated how honoured they were by the presence of Prince Christian, whose keen interest in all matters pertaining to agriculture was well known to them. The Council elected as vice-chairman the Hon. Alexander Parker, and the following gentlemen as a standing committee: The Duke of Portland, the Earl of Granard, Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Minto, the Hon. Alexander Parker, Colonel the Hon. Charles Byng, the Right Hon A. E. Fellowes, Sir Merrik Burrell, Sir Gilbert Greenall Mr Algernon Turner, C.B., Mr, J. Cooper, Mr. D. Davies, M.P., Major W. H. Fife, Captain J. Gilmour, M.P., and Mr. John Hill. Sir John MacFadyean and Professor Penberthy will assist the committee on veterinary matters, and Professor J. C. Ewart and Mr C. C. Hurst will watch the board's operations from the point of view of scientific research in eugenics as applied to horses.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Major H. N. Maule is transferred from the 44th to the 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery

## FORTIFICATION AT PANAMA.

### VIRTUAL DECISION BY UNITED STATES.

### Large Majority Expected in the Senate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, FEB. 27.

The action of the House of Representatives in passing the Bill for the fortification of the Panama Canal settles the question, as a large majority in the Senate is in favour of the measure.

The Debate lasted five hours, and was mainly devoted to the discussion of the amendment to the effect that the appropriation should not be used till President Taft had attempted to negotiate treaties with the leading maritime nations, guaranteeing the neutrality of the Canal.

The opponents of fortification contended that fortification was to invite destruction, and make the Canal a legitimate object of prey. The work, they said, would ultimately cost sixty million dollars, and the annual expense of the Canal would be raised to thirty millions.

The War Department is making plans for the accommodation of a garrison of six thousand.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE.

### Press and Publication of Details.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* publish articles to-day, pleading for the publication of the points on which the Constitutional Conference agreed or nearly agreed, and the points of difference on which the Conference collapsed.

These journals argue that the reasons for secrecy have passed, and the publication of these details would immensely assist the country in thinking the matter out. It would lend sincerity to the coming debates, and would promote a peaceful and enduring solution.

## THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

### President Taft to Summon a Session.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

President Taft has decided to summon a special session to deal with the Reciprocity Agreement.

The Democrats are arranging to utilise it to secure the partial lowering of general tariffs, especially on articles affecting the cost of living.

## PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

### Speech in the Mejliss.

TEHERAN, FEB. 27.

In the Mejliss, yesterday, the Foreign Minister delivered a speech marked by the most cordial and conciliatory tone towards Russia. The speech is regarded as making a new direction in Persia's foreign policy.

## THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

### Launch of First Dreadnought.

VIENNA, FEB. 26.

The first Austrian "Dreadnought" will be launched at Trieste on May 27, and the second probably in November.

Both will join the fleet in the spring of 1913.

## WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD.

SYDNEY, FEB. 26.

Longworth swam 110 metres in 65 seconds, establishing a world's record.

## AMERICO-JAPANESE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 25.

The Western Senators, though pessimistic concerning immigration, have not raised any objection to the treaty with Japan.

## THE S. S. "TACTICIAN."

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The "Tactician" has been re-floated.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB 27.

The death is announced of Colonel Beddome, late of the Indian Staff Corps.

[Colonel Richard Henry Beddome, Indian Staff Corps (retired), entered the army in 1868 after receiving his education at Charterhouse. He was posted as Quarter-Master and Interpreter to his regiment, (the Madras 42nd) in 1846. He was appointed to the Forest Department on its organisation in 1857 and was head of the Department for Southern India from 1860 to 1882. He was a Fellow of the Madras University. He has published many useful books on the flora and ferns of S. India.]

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. s.s. "Salsette," left here at 11 p. m. for Bombay, with the English mails of the 17th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. "Mongolia" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

## POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

### The Cabinet Resigns.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Reuter wires from Paris that the French Cabinet has resigned.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* wires on February 26:—In Paris ministerial crisis, M. Delcasse is the man of the hour, but it is believed that M. Fallieres will first summon M. Poincare. M. Cornbes is also mentioned.

## AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

### Protection from Maltreatment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, FEB. 27.

An Anglican deputation has urged the Government to remove certain prevalent abuses in connection with the aboriginals in North-West of Australia, making sensational allegations as to the treatment of women by Asiatic pearl fishers and others.

The Government made a sympathetic reply and announced that officials were being appointed to protect the natives.

## AMERICAN EXPLOITATION.

### Resented in Australia.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 27.

The Commonwealth Government has issued a memorandum saying that for several months it has been an open secret that representatives of the American Meat Trust have been visiting Australia with the ostensible object of extending its operations. The memorandum says that the Government is determined to take immediate and drastic action to discourage, and, if necessary, to prohibit its operations in Australia.

The Minister of Customs is consulting with the Attorney-General with a view to bringing the full force of the present law into operation and, if necessary, to obtaining further legislation.

The action of the Government will extend to Trust operations in Australia, whether conducted directly, and will not permit repetition in Australia of the scandals and merciless methods characterizing monopolies in other parts of the world.

## MEASLES EPIDEMIC.

### Cases at Portsmouth.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Measles has broken out at Portsmouth on board the cruiser "Essex" and the Royal yacht "Osborne."

## P. AND O. COMPANY'S NEW STEAMER.

### Facility for Durbar Visitors.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company announces that the new vessel, the "Maloja," will go to Bombay early in November as an extra steamer, calling at Marseilles on both the outward and homeward journeys for the convenience of Coronation Durbar passengers.

## CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, FEB. 27.

The South Africans to-day completed their first innings for 408. New South Wales have made 255 for five in their second venture.

## NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

### Garrisons for Persian and Russian Frontiers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The *Englishman's* Frontier correspondent says:—"Saidar Nasrulla Khan has sent Firmans to the Mullahs of Tirah, Bajour, Kunar and other parts of Afghanistan to go to Jellalabad with their head Mullahs, the Mullah of Hada and Sofi Mohamed Yusaf, in order to discuss some questions of religious interest on or about the Nowroz festival. The Sardar has also organised a feast for the Mullahs attending the Conference.

The Amir has ordered the Governor of Kandahar to enlist recruits for service on the Persian and the Russian Frontiers of Afghanistan as permanent garrisons which are to be established shortly at Farah Garishak, Zamindar, Chackmasor, Anardara and Dashtaibakva.

## SAVARKAR ARBITRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* wires on February 26, that apparently the award of the Hague Court in the Savarkar case was not unanimous.

AT a Council held by the King on Feb. 4 a report from a committee of the Privy Council was read, stating that having considered petitions referred to them by his Majesty from various local bodies in Wales, praying that the Red Dragon of Wales be introduced into the Royal Standard and the coinage of the United Kingdom, the committee are of opinion that it would not be expedient to comply with the petitions, but they are also of opinion that if it appears expedient to his Majesty that the arms of Wales—namely, "Quarterly Or and Gules, four Lions passant, guardant counterchanged"—should again be brought into use, his Majesty might very properly be advised to include them in some form in the Arms of the Prince of Wales. The King, having considered the report, was pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve it.

## BURMA KHEDDAH CASES.

### Mr. Clark again Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

The trial of T. H. D. Clark and J. S. B. Birch, in connection with the last of Kheddah cases, opened to-day in the Chief Court before Mr. Justice Robinson and a jury.

After the charges had been read out to the accused the Government Advocate informed the Court that he would not prosecute the second accused and asked that an order of discharge amounting to acquittal be passed. The Judge acquitted the accused.

Clark was then charged with making a false entry on the safe return for April 1904, with regard to six elephants and, secondly, with omitting to give particular materials in regard to other elephants, to both of which he pleaded not guilty.

Mr. DeGlanville, on behalf of the accused, took the same objection as in the last case, relating to the jurisdiction of the court and also further objected to this trial being proceeded with as the facts in the case were identical with those already adjudicated on in the previous case against the accused regarding other elephants in which the jury had unanimously acquitted him.

Mr. Young submitted on behalf of the Crown that the matters in the present trial were different to those of the other case.

The judge disallowed the objection and proceeded with the hearing.

Mr. Young outlined the facts of the case to the effect that Clark sold six elephants to Messrs. Steel Brothers, whereas nine were credited to the Government of the charge being that the excess three were were deliberately shown to facilitate fraud. As to the second charge it was alleged against Clark that he had omitted to report to the Government. The sale of three other elephants that he had really sold in April 1904 Counsel would prove by the evidence of Mr. Stewart of Messrs. Steels and Co., and contemporaneous evidence of frauds against the accused and that he made false statements with a view to defrauding the Government.

Counsel next proceeded to say that he would call evidence to show that Clark was trading in elephants under the name of Green and Co. Of the six animals the subject matter of the charge four had disappeared and two were still in the Kheddahs. Other evidence would be adduced to prove the sale of and receipt by Messrs. Steels of only three animals named in the sale return for April, 1904, instead of nine mentioned therein. Also contemporaneous documentary evidence showed the falsity of the explanation submitted by the accused in the Maud and Thompson trial. If the jury believed the evidence for the prosecution, it left no doubt as to the falsification of the entry with the intent to defraud the Government and for his own benefit.

The hearing is proceeding.

## IMPERIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

### Twenty Questions to be Asked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, it is understood that there will be about twenty questions and these will be issued to-morrow.

## DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

### Another Arrest Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Murari Mohan Ghose, an accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case, was arrested in his house at 9 Baniatola Street yesterday by an officer of the Bengal C. I. D. Murari Mohan Ghose has been wanted for some time, but has succeeded in evading arrest, as he was constantly moving about from place to place. He was placed before the Commissioner of Police this morning, who ordered him to be sent to Dacca.

On his arrival there, Murari Mohan will be charged under Section 400 I. P. C. with being a member of a gang organised for committing dacoity.

## ALLEGED MALPRACTICES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Wilson and Gurnett, two Europeans, and a young woman named Mable Angelo were charged, the former for bad livelihood and the latter under Section 583 of the Police Act. They were found on Saturday night loitering about near the Ochterlony Monument on the maidan.

Two more Europeans, George Johnson and Ridley Head, were charged with attempting to extort money from Alfred Brown in Calcutta on Sunday night. In case he refused to pay, the accused threatened him with personal violence. The case is adjourned.

## VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge returned to Government House from Barrackpore this morning.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge attended a conservatioire concert at Dalhousie Institute at 5-30 this afternoon. Count Wilzech and Count Hayes have left Government House.

Sir Walter Lawrence has arrived to stay at Government House.

## MADRAS FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 27.

There was no formal opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition at Madras. Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley motored down to the Senate House at 4-30 p.m. and, on arrival, were received by the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, President of the Fine Arts Society. Their Excellencies went round the Exhibition, inspected the pictures and photographs and made a close examination of the various paintings and other articles exhibited. They expressed themselves highly pleased, and considered the present exhibition to be above the average of the last few years.

Before leaving, their Excellencies made several purchases.

## ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

### Government by Mandate Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association here to-day, Mr. A. M. Monteath delivered an address, in course of which he said:—"The "Mandate heory referred to in the report is an important one and you see that we addressed a letter to the Government of India on the subject. It seems so incredible that the Government of India should be ruled from Home and be subject to such party influences as obtain in Home politics that I can hardly believe we shall hear more of the theory that the Viceroy is only the Agent of the State. You will also notice that we have addressed the Bengal Government in connection with the Police Court procedure, a procedure which often involves parties and witnesses and heavy expenses and a procedure which has come to be regarded as a kind of penalty for trying to get justice.

Mr. F. H. Stewart was afterwards elected President for the ensuing year. He said that as representing a public body it was indeed their duty to consider and, if needed, to take action on public questions which come within their perview such as the "Mandate" theory of Goverment, extremely inadequate representation in the enlarged Councils, Calcutta Improvement Scheme and educational problem. They must not at the same time allow themselves to forget that their principal object was to defend the interest of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians throughout India.

## ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

### Success of the Enterprise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 27.

Commenting on the United Provinces Exhibition, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—"It would be unwise to make the financial success the criterion by which the Exhibition is to be judged. There are many useful enterprises in which an immediate return in the way of material profit is not looked for, but which in the end prove to be highly remnnerative and especially in the work of implanting ideas. Time has to be allowed and patience exercised before the fruit of practical results can be harvested. Regarded from the wider point of view the Exhibition has been an effort of the highest ability, on the success of which Sir John Hewett and those who have been more intimately associated with him are to be heartily congratulated none-the less because their successors may be privileged to witness greater and more manifest benefits from it than those which can be tabulated at the present time. The Exhibition has been a signal proof of the interest taken by our rulers in the material as well as in the moral welfare of the people and of their sympathy with every legitimate effort to improve their social condition. If India threatens to rival Europe in the branches of trade and industry in which the West has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly, it is because it has appreciated the disinterested zeal which her Western rulers have displayed in teaching the great people committed to their care the most useful lessons they have themselves learned."

## THE AGA KHAN AT LAHORE.

### Muster of Hindu Followers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 27.

One interesting fact in connection with the Aga Khan's visit is the the muster of a large number of his Hindu followers living mostly in Gujranwalla, Rawalpindi, Mooltan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan, who came to pay respects to their spiritual chief. These men generally belong to the goldsmith or utensil dealers' caste and retain their Hindu customs and "Gotra." It is said that many of them pay one-eight to one-tenth of their income to the Aga Khan.

## MAHRATTA STUDENTS.

### Gathering at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 27.

A social gathering of the Maratta students was held last evening, in Poona city, with the object of furthering the progress of the community. The meeting was under the auspices of the Maratha Vyvaharik Shikshan Mandali and was attended by students from Bombay, Baroda, Kolhapur, Satara and Ahmednagar, besides those of Poona.

Rao Bahadur Bahakar Vithoji Jadhav, M.A., L.L.B., of the Kolhapur Durbar, presided and in addressing those present, said times were now changed. In former times people were against the education of the Marathas. The speaker gave as an example the case of his father who was not permitted to sit for an exmination for fear he might become a great man. The Brahmins of his time obliged him to bow to them in all things. His father, however, knew the value of education and had persevered.

Dr. Harold Mann also addressed the meeting reminding the students that they came of a historic race and should excel their forefathers in maintaining their character and traditions.

Dr. Bhandarkar addressed a few words of encouragement to those present and indicated certain lines to which special attention might be paid. He advocated a fund to help the work of progress of the Maratha community and suggested that H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior be approached to interest himself in the movement which was already receiving the support of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore and H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

A vote of thanks to the President and the speakers brought the proceedings to a successful close.

## RAILWAY CONNECTION WITH KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 27.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has again pressed upon the Government of Bombay the importance of extending the metre gauge lines of Jodhpur and Bikanir States to their natural outlet at Karachi.

Commenting on the above the "Sind Gazette" writes:—"The long delay in bringing the matter to a satisfactory settlement, the subject of which has agitated the commercial community of Karachi for the past decade appears to be due to the lack of real understanding on the part of the Bombay Government of the points involved."

## ORIENTAL COLLEGE FOR THE PUNJAB.

### Foundation Stone Laid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 27.

The Lieutenant-Governor this afternoon laid the foundation stone of a building for the University library which will accommodate, besides the library, an oriental college. The design of the extension of the block formerly occupied by the office of the Legal Remembrancer where the library would be located was prepared by Sardar Ram Singh, Principal of the Mayo School of Arts, but for financial reasons the structure would now be confined to the central storeyed building which would cost fifty-two thousand and would be met from the accumulated grant of one lakh given by the Government of India. After the vice-Chancellor had explained these details His Honour expressed his pleasure at the prospect of the Oriental College finding a suitable habitation and hoped that encouragement of Oriental learning which was a characteristic feature of the Punjab University would thereby be more fully maintained than in the past.

## INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

### Progress of Construction Slow

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, FEB. 27.

The progress of the proposed Indo-Ceylon Railway seems to be very slow and the British India Steam Navigation Company have waived their option of running a ferry-steamer service between Denushkodi Point and Manaar which is an adjunct of the proposed connection. The South Indian Railway Company will therefore ply a ferry and have ordered three steamers for the purpose from England. They are also obtaining from Home the rolling lift-bridge and the 40 feet girders for the land spans and other necessary plant required for the construction of the viaduct over the Pamban reef.

## AN ELECTIVE SECOND CHAMBER.

### Trend of Unionist Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The *Indian Daily News* correspondent cables that that important Unionist organ the *Glasgow Herald* urges that the second Chamber should be entirely elective. The *Observer* admits that this represents the trend of Unionist opinion. In Scotland and in the North the same view prevails to an altogether unexpected extent among some of the most thoughtful and responsible elements of the Unionist party.

## R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

### To Sail for Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" is expected to leave Rangoon to-morrow for Bombay stopping en route at Madras where she will embark certain details. Among those who are on the embarkation list for Bombay are eleven non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Garrison Artillery, nine non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Border Regiment, thirty non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Irish Rifles and twenty-six non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

## BIG GAME SHOOTING IN MYMENSINGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Lord and Lady St. Leger and the Duke of Peneranda are shooting in Mymensingh as guests of the Maharaja. The party bagged three tigers, four buffaloes and eight deer of which the two tigers were shot by the Maharaj Kumar. The guests left for Barisal yesterday to join Mr. Meyer's party.

## PREPARATIONS FOR SIMLA SEASON.

### Coolies Still on Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 27.

The weather is magnificent. The snows have melted and the spring has started. The air is lively and crisp and a bright sun shines all day. No sickness of any kind prevails. The Walker Hospital is closed and the Ripon Hospital practically so. The trains are full daily and goods trains are coming by numbers. Rothney Castle is engaged for the season for Sir John Hewett, Rs. 10,000 being expended on repairs.

Major Gordon, Private Secretary, is here and is superintending the work.

The Municipal order that all milk for Simla shall be imported in aluminium cans is causing consternation among the vendors who hold that the milk will be unwholesome unless kept in tins or bottles. The Railway time-tables, providing three up and two down trains a day, will come in force from March 18.

Coolies still persist in refusing to enter Simla, if burdened with the Conservancy tax and the continuance of the Job Porters' Act.

## THE MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made with the organisation of the Muhamedan University Committee, which has been strengthened by the addition of Messrs. Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law, Mufti Fida Muhamad Khan (North-West Frontier Province), and Muhamad Behram Khan (Baluchistan), as well as all the members of the All India Muslim League. Messrs. Nazir Hasan Ansari, Muhamad Shamshad Ali Siddiqi, and Abdul Karim Faruqi, former students of the M. A. O. College, have become members of the Managing Committee.

Promises of contributions, equivalent to one month's income have been received from Nawab Muhamad Muzammil-ulla, Khan Bahadur, from his son Mr. Ahmadulla Khan, from Dr. Nisar Ahmad, and from Messrs. K. Azizur Rahman Kasim Husain, Badrul Hasan, Muqtada Khan, Sarfaraz Khan, M. Bunyad Husain, M. Sabihuddin, Amir Mustafa Khan, Abul Hasan, Abdul Majid Khwaja, Bar-at-Law, M. Abdussalam, M. Abdul Ahad, M. Razaulla, B.A., Mohd. Yusuf Kuraishi, Syed Ahmad, Jamil Ahmad, and Nisar Ahmad Ahmadi.

The subscriptions paid to the All India King Edward Memorial Fund up to the 18th instant amounted to Rs. 4,24,957-15-5.

The Japanese ship "Kainan Maru" has arrived at Wellington (N.Z.) en route for the Antarctic.

## ARYA DHARMA PARISHAD.

### H. H. the Gaekwar's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 27.

The Third Arya Dharma Parishad met at Ranoli, near Baroda, yesterday. There were over five thousand persons assembled, notable amongst them being Swami Nityanand, Swami Visheshvaranand, Pandit Ram Bhuj Dutt Chowdhri of Lahore, Mr. Manubhai, Diwan Tekchand, I. C. S., Pandit Atmaram Devidas, G. Dessi, Nagindas Tribhowandas, Master Kallian Dass, J. Dessi, Runchhordas Bhawan and several high officials of the Baroda State. There were also about five hundred ladies present. His Highness the Gaekwar presided.

The Maharaja opened the sessions with a thoughtful and eloquent speech, in the course of which he traced the history of the vicissitudes religion had undergone in India and showed how religion had degenerated and revived in turns and how it came to be to what it was at the present. He further observed that there were no idolatry and sacrifices in the Vedas. He continued to explain how religious and political and social questions were interdependent in every constitution, and reviewed the history of the Arya Samaj from these standpoints, showing the effects of the working of the Arya Samaj in these branches of national life. He remarked that religion in India at the present moment was not true religion, but had degenerated into mere superstition, and impressed the necessity of the spread of true religious notions. Comparing India with Japan, he said that religion there consisted of good conduct charity, love and benevolence and said that the Arya Samaj was following the same path.

He urged his hearers not to be pessimistic but to awake, study, reason and break off religious and social shackles and obstacles. He further said that in his State much money was uselessly spent in the name of religion which could be used to redress and alleviate human suffering and to spread true religion and improve the moral condition of the people. Religious priests were as much servants of the people as the police and other authorities.

He then expressed his full sympathy with the movement of the Arya Samaj, and, after referring to Gurukul, the readmission of converts, the uplifting of the depressed classes taken up by the Arya Samaj, he concluded by asking the people to take advantage of the present occasion to learn great truths.

After two resolutions on education and the readmission of converts, the Maharaja delivered, in Gujarati, a short, but impressive speech.

His Highness was garlanded and the meeting dispersed. The Maharaja then left for Baroda by special train.

## LORD CURZON ON HOME DEFENCE.

### National Service, a Safeguard of Peace.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, speaking at Sheffield on Feb. 3, at a meeting organised by the National Service League, and presided over by Earl Fitzwilliam, said he had never been a soldier, a sailor, or a volunteer, but the question of home defence was a civilian question quite as much as a military, naval, or volunteer question. He would not like his audience to think that the policy of the National Service League was a purely military policy, or that universal military training had any association with the spirit of militarism or of swollen armaments or of aggression. They found so many civilians assisting the movement because it was not a military policy, but a civic duty. He hoped this question would never get involved in the tangle of party politics, because if either of the great political parties were to take it while the other proscribed it there would be a very small chance of its ever becoming the law of the land. A change like this, he frankly admitted, must affect the life and habits of every class of Englishmen, and could only be carried out with a general measure of assent. He noticed the "Westminster Gazette" stated that day with a sort of gusto of party delight on this question: "We could wish for nothing better than that Unionism should come to mean not merely Protection, but Protection plus Conscription." He submitted that that was a false and unfair implication. The National Service League did not advocate Conscription; they repudiated it. In the first place they did not think Conscription was required by the conditions of our country, and, secondly they agreed that the duties of our Army across the sea in India, Egypt, South Africa, and all our military stations all over the world could only be discharged by a Regular Army raised upon a voluntary basis. What they wanted was something very different. They wanted a force strong enough for home defence, with sufficient training in drilling and organisation and equipment to give it a fair chance of resisting any invader who might break through our Fleet and land its soldiers upon our shores. Why should we not trust to the volunteer army, as we had done in the past? The answer was that the voluntary system gave us only enough soldiers for our Regular Army for use over seas, and did not, and could not, give us enough recruits for the army that we might want at home. Mr. Haldane's Territorial Force was in reality the last word of the voluntary system. Everyone, irrespective of party, had patriotically and loyally done his best to back up the Territorial Army. We could not expect the impossible of that force. The Secretary for War could not mobilise a single division of the Territorial Army if he wanted to do so to-morrow. The voluntary system had failed, therefore let us try compulsion. It was not, after all, a very harsh and disagreeable compulsion. Experts said it would only require the command of the Channel for sixty hours to enable an enemy to invade the country. What an enormous temptation it must be to the ambitions and cupidity of all the nations of the world to know that they had only to break through our Fleet, if we had not a home defence army, and there lay at their mercy the greatest prize in treasure and value that the world could give. Mr. Haldane denied the risk, but proceeded to prepare for it all the time. But if the force must be there was it capable of argument that it must be effective for its purpose? What was the good of having these two hundred and seventy thousand active, patriotic, excellent youths in the Territorial Army if they did not know how to fight?

It had been stated that if they wanted the people of this country to accept national service they must show each class among them how they would be gainers by it. He did not think that would be difficult, though he deprecated the habit which was becoming so popular in this country by which every political question was tested by the criterion, "What am I or my class going to get out of it?" Statisticians told us that the stature and physique of our working population were going down. He saw more listless, narrow-chested, skimpy, anæmic people slouching about the street corners than there used to be twenty years ago. A sound, healthy training might save a man from degenerating into an idler and a lounger. Another ground for advocating universal military training was that it would give the people a greater voice in controlling the destinies of their country. Of all the fantastic and ridiculous charges brought against compulsory training the most absurd was that it would encourage jingoism, or militarism, or aggression in our midst. Fancy jingoism in Switzerland, or aggression in Norway! Under those conditions they could not have a spirit of military adventure, or could not be rushed into war by the freaks of politicians, because every citizen was personally concerned in the decision. If, however, we were all trained, then we should feel that the struggle affected, not the Army alone, but the nation also; and once we interested the entire nation he believed it would be a greater preventive of unjust wars, or a spirit of jingoism, than all the sermons and political speeches that had ever been delivered.

## ROBBERIES AT KALYAN.

### A Police Sally and an Unfortunate Shot.

Excitement was created on Sunday, in Kalyan when it became known that Narayenrao Wavhiker, a butter vendor, had been mistaken by a Sub-Inspector of Police for a robber and fatally shot.

It would appear that many robberies have been committed of late in and around Kalyan in a systematic manner. On Saturday night, the police were informed that a number of robbers were expected to make an attack upon some well-to-do merchants' houses in a certain part of the town. Sub-Inspector Nana Gatol, accompanied by several constables and Narayenrao Wavhiker, their informant, set out in the hope of catching the culprits. On their way the Sub-Inspector told Narayenrao Wavhiker to keep close behind him. What actually happened next is not quite clear, but it is alleged that the latter was suddenly missed from the police party, whose leader posted himself in a nullah where he awaited developments. Shortly afterwards a figure was seen approaching the spot where the police lay in ambush. He was carrying a stick. Upon reaching the spot where the Sub-Inspector was posted the on-coming person evidently caught sight of him and rushed at him under the mistaken impression that he was one of the thieves—an impression that was unfortunately mutually shared. The Sub-Inspector promptly raised his revolver and fired at his on-rushing assailant who dropped on the ground, shot through the abdomen. Upon looking closely at the face of the wounded man the Sub Inspector was amazed to find that it was not a robber he had fired at and injured, but Narayenrao Wavhiker, his friend and informer. This sensational incident occurred at 2 a. m. yesterday. The wounded trader was promptly removed to the Kalyan dispensary and a doctor was summoned from Bombay, but in spite of all that medical aid could do the patient succumbed to his wounds at 11 a. m. It is stated that the deceased had been a school fellow and a great friend of the Sub-Inspector.

Two alleged thieves were arrested the same morning.

## IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA.

### Sir Edward Parrott's Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday evening, Sir Edward Parrott, L. L. D., delivered an interesting lecture on "The Impressions of a globe-trotter of India" before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Stanley Reed occupied the chair.

The learned lecturer, in course of his remarks, said that his credentials for delivering this lecture were that he had traversed the country from Bombay to Mandalay, and from Peshawar to Colombo. He had visited courts, schools, museums, laboratories, jails, etc., He had been on tour with a Deputy Commissioner and had seen many places and things, if not much, and he offered his impressions for what they were worth.

His first impression was the immensity of the land, and said that no one could make a general statement of India. What struck him most was the extraordinary diversities of people and stages of culture. It was only necessary for one, he said, to observe the rivalries and different versions to understand why before the British conquered the country, there was no thread of unity. He observed that India ought to thank Providence that their permanent conquerers were the British who were actuated by beneficence and had a passion for honest government and an earnest desire to lift the people to prosperity in the land which was full of hope. The lecturer observed that he was bound to say after all that no other nation could do just as well.

Coming back to his impressions he said that India was unrivalled as a tourist resort and it gave best mental stimulance. India was to him a book of most wonderful pictures and Bombay was its most striking frontispiece.

The learned lecturer then gave very interesting description of the different beautiful cities of India and in conclusion said that the land was full of peace, order and good Government. The cases of anarchy that they read in papers were those of vanity and he could say safely that the people of India were peaceful and law-abiding. He had much sympathy for the aspirations of Indians, but he thought they must realise that they had yet a large journey to travel, though he admitted that the ideal of self-government under the British Crown was a legitimate aspiration. Independent self-government was utterly impossible, but ultimate self-government under the Union Jack which would lead to the stability of the Empire. For that reason he welcomed Lord Morley's Reforms. In the end he said he thought free and compulsory primary education was necessary for the progress and stability of the Indian Empire.

On the motion of Dr. Reed, a sincere vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer for his fascinating lecture. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A SERVANT.

On Saturday night, an assault of a brutal nature was committed on Mr. Heeney Reeves, Assistant Engineer of the City Improvement Trust, at his residence, at Sion, by his personal servant, a Pathan.

It appears that Mr. Reeves had occasion to find fault with his servant and it is alleged reprimanded him. Subsequently, Mr. Reeves sat down in an easy-chair to read, when the bearer came up from behind him and struck his master heavily upon the face with an iron pipe.

Mr. Reeves at once lost consciousness and the bearer thinking him to be dead, went to the police station, at Sion, and surrendered himself. On learning what had happened, the police promptly went to Mr. Reeves's bungalow, where they found him lying in an unconscious state with his face badly damaged. He was removed to St. George's Hospital, where he still remains in an unconscious state.

It is difficult at present to ascertain the nature of the injuries sustained owing to the swollen condition of Mr. Reeves's face.

## CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

### Conference at Madurantakam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADURANTAKAM, FEB. 26.

The Chingelput Third District Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies was held on Friday, at Madurantakam, a large village in the Chingelput District. There were about 500 delegates from the district present. The Hon'ble Justice C. Sankaran Nair took the chair. In a lengthy speech he said among other things:—"We have to congratulate ourselves that in the last year the Co-operative has made remerkable progress. We had three central, 24 urban and 152 rural societies at the beginning of 1909-10. During the year, five urban and 195 rural societies were registered. The increase in rural societies is more than 100 per cent. The number of members rose from 15,597 to 30,850 and of these, 16,870 are said to be purely agriculturists. The paid-up share capital increased from Rs. 2,09,266 to Rs. 3,62,921. During the year, deposits received from the members amounted to Rs. 8,62,000. The balance deposit rose from Rs. 5,05,815 to Rs. 7,89,889. The deposit by non-members amounted to Rs. 5,28,081; the balance deposits rose from Rs. 3,04,144 to Rs. 5,62,116.

The President then referred to the application for loans for marriages and said it is the duty of the members and society to prevent their members from borrowing loans for the purpose. "To those agriculturists who are not in debt and are not under the necessity of borrowing," went on the speaker, "I would say that by joining a society you can do incalculable good, not only to yourselves but to others also."

The rest of the proceedings related to the presentation of reports of the working of the various societies in the district. The Conference then adjourned for the day, and, to-morrow, several papers will be read and addresses delivered on the importance and the advantages of the Co-operative movement.

## CORPORATION'S PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret that the next Presidentship of the Corporation should be an object of scramble and squabble of a most undignified character. The real point is quite lost sight of. What we have to bear in mind is that, for the first time in the history of British Empire in India, our august Sovereign graciously honours this great Dependency with his visit. No doubt, His Imperial Majesty did the country the honour of having visited it four years ago when he was Prince of Wales and Heir-apparent to the British Throne. But the present visit of our Sovereign is the first of its kind in the annals of this city; and is invested with all the feelings and associations of great devotion, deep attachment, and fervent loyalty to the Sovereign, on the part of his Indian subjects. His Majesty's visit cannot be said to be a merely social or ornamental function. It will have a great memorable political significance, the enduring value and importance of which it is premature to estimate. It is a well-known fact that, over and above English and other political questions of the day, His Majesty takes a very keen lively and sympathetic interest in the welfare and advancement of this great Dependency and place it in the scale of civilisation. It is but natural that His Majesty should evince a great desire to see first hand from true genuine representative selected Indians in different parts of the country their views and opinions on the Imperial and Provincial questions of this country. Such knowledge on the part of His Majesty will be of incalculable benefit to the country. This puts me in mind—if I remember reports correctly—of the late Majesty's visit to Bombay four years ago as Prince of Wales, His Majesty honoured the city and the Corporation by inviting and giving audience to the first citizen of our city, the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, and giving him an opportunity of placing his views on great Indian problems before His Majesty. Your readers are, no doubt, well aware, on the authority of the letters of London correspondents of leading Anglo-Indian papers, that the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, during his short stay in England, was honoured by interviews with some of the high functionaries of the Crown on Indian problems, and particularly on the present deplorable state of unrest of our country. Sir Pherozeshah had similarly the privilege of interviews with eminent public men of England and English journalists, who take interest in Parliament, in the press and on the platform on Indian problems. During his nine months' stay in England, the Corporation felt very badly the absence of the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta during debates on important questions coming before the Corporation. Now, bearing in mind all these considerations and circumstances, the Corporation has a very grave and serious duty to discharge in the selection of the next President of a gentleman in everyway worthy of the great historic event. Tried by all these considerations, there cannot be, and there is not an iota of doubt, that the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta alone in his person can represent before His Majesty the dignity, the honour, and the proud position of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta is not only the first citizen of this city and of this Presidency, but is, by the Indian public, styled the un-crowned King of India. He has a most valuable record of public services to the city and the country for nearly half a century, he has a wide and extensive knowledge and experience of Municipal and Indian political problems, he has got a firm mastery and grasp of the root principle of local self-government. It is not too much to say that the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta is the very inspirer, if not author, of the Legislative Constitution of the present Municipal Corporation (a constitution which he foresaw and fore-shadowed in his memorable paper on Municipal Reform (1874). When the present Municipal Constitution was on the legislative anvil in the Legislative Council, Lord Reay spoke in very eulogitic terms of this paper. Now this is the citizen, and he alone who can worthily and honourably represent the dignity and position of the Corporation before His Majesty. I challenge the Corporation as a body, and its individual councillors to point out one other member on their body who can approach, in ever so remote a degree, to the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta in the varied and versatile qualifications of high order which he commands. I put it to the Corporation, if they, in their heart of hearts, honestly believe that there is any Councillor, who can stand shoulder to shoulder with the Hon. Sir P.M. Mehta in the range of public services. The answer is not only in the negative, but it goes further, i.e, Sir Pheoreshah M. Mehta is head and shoulders above the rest of the Councillors put together. Take the sum total of his public life, Municipal Corporation, Bombay and Viceregal Legislative Councils, the University and outside political and other public activities. All these considerations, he who runs may understand. No doubt, there may be persons dominated by considerations of grovelling personal vanity and vaulting ambition, who may not be able to look at this question in its correct clear perspective. It is high time public life of our city were purged of some questionable factors calculated to deteriorate what ought to be unselfish, disinterested and devoted public service. That Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta has never been engaged in industrial, commercial or kindred pursuits, is a fact which ought to make Bombay proud of. He has served the city and the whole country devotedly ungrudgingly, involving sacrifice on a princely scale of a large portion of his professional emoluments. In Sir Pherozeshah, the Corporation is fortunate enough to have a Councillor of thirty years' standing, who is admittedly the first and the best product of western education and culture which we Indians gratefully owe to the beneficent, large minded, farsighted and sagacious statesmanship of Englishmen of the early days like Lord Macaulay, Lord Canning, Sir Charles Trevelyan and many others. Is the Corporation, as it is composed to-day, in a position to show one other Councillor who can be spoken of as an ideal citizen of sterling qualifications, in the same breath as Sir Pherozeshah or who can approach him in his wide culture. I hope, I will not be accused of want of propriety, when I say that it is a well-known fact that, whatever the differences of Indian and Anglo-Indian politics, Europeans, official and non-official in this city; look upon Sir Pherozeshah as a citizen, of whom English rulers ought to be proud. In writing this letter, Sir, I am actuated more by a desire to see that our beloved Sovereign is received by the first and truly representative citizen, than to advocate Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta's indisputable claims.—Yours, &c.,

HONOR OF THE CORPORATION.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit has addressed the following letter to all the members of the Corporation :—

"There being a general feeling in the Corporation that the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta should be elected President of the Corporation for the next year, a few of his friends have undertaken to work for him and to ascertain the wishes of the members with a view to see if it would not be possible to elect him unanimously to this honor. I shall, therefore, feel much obliged by your kindly letting me know by return of post, if you will vote for him in the event of his candidature being put forward."

You are, Sir, aware that soon after Sir Pherozeshah's arrival in Bombay your vernacular evening contemporary informed the public that the leading members of all castes and creeds had invited him to become the President of the Corporation for the coming official year. I made careful inquiries of many of my fellow-Councillors, and found the story to be a myth, because more than sixty Councillors had already expressed their desire to elect either the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David or the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. Since the announcement of Sir Pherozeshah's candidature more notes have now gone to him no doubt, but I see no confirmation in Mr. Petit's statement that there is a strong feeling in favour of Pherozeshah. I know there is a great deal of resentment against some for bringing him forward. In spite of the strenuous exertions of his friends I do not think Pherozeshah has got twenty votes to-day. He is in a hopeless minority. The first report in the vernacular paper was found to be groundless, and the opinion that he and his friends are only forcing him unanimously, a large majority have been already assured in Sir Pherozeshah's favour is positively misleading and calculated to mislead the eyes of the Councillors. But that is why Mr. Petit, who is merely a nominee, should bind us down seven weeks before-hand, which time it is open to any member of the Corporation to propose any number of names for Presidentship? No notice of motion is required for this proposition. Any name may be put forward on the spur of the moment and at the meeting. His letter, it seems to me, is nothing but an attempt to canvass votes in an underhand way, and he as a member has no right to usurp the functions which rightly belong to the first meeting of the Corporation to be held in April next. Mr. Petit, is in my opinion, holding a meeting through the Post of which he is the self-constituted chairman. We would never think of such a thing on behalf of our respective candidates. Is not the same method open to us? But we have no right to usurp that which belongs to the Corporation as a body. Let the friends of Sir P. M. Mehta put him forward by all means. They have a right to do so, but he should take all the chances of victory or defeat like any other candidate. In short, he should be made to play the game and not sneaked into the chair. How does Mr. Petit expect unanimity when he knows that there are two powerful honourable candidates already in the field with their respective hosts of supporters? If he has a majority, Sir Pherozeshah is quite secure. Why count our heads through the Post? Let that be done in the Municipal Hall at the proper time. The whole thing is a blind, and will deceive neither the public nor the Councillors. In addressing this letter to us, Mr. Petit has taken too much upon himself. Ours is not a Parsi Panchayet meeting.

Now, Sir, I will leave Mr. Petit here. You might reasonably ask why we are opposed to Sir Pherozeshah. Has he done anything to forfeit our confidence? Do we respect him less than before? Are we annoyed with him in any way? I say, decidedly, No. We think as highly of him as ever. In the Council Hall he is our most cherished and trusted Councillor. In all difficult matters we look to him for guidance. We are proud of his unique knowledge of civic affairs, and we draw upon his inexhaustible store of experience. He is one of our best Councillors. It may be asked, why do we then object to him? For this reason only, Sir. For his unique services we have open-handedly honoured him repeatedly. For the last twenty years we have unanimously elected him as our representative in the Provincial Council. To the honourable but ornamental office of the President we have unanimously elected him three times, which we have done in the case of no other man, living or dead. To elect him for the fourth time as our President would not add one bit to the unique civic honours which we have already conferred upon him. We now think that some other deserving candidate should be the recipient of some civic honour which would stimulate our zeal and give hopes of recognition and reward to young and zealous Councillors who are thirsting for civic fame. In the case of Sir Pherozeshah we do not add anything to his glory. In the case of another deserving candidate it means reward and recognition at our hands. This is the view which I and some of my friends take of the matter, and hence the attitude we have adopted.

In conclusion I would only add that if there be any truth in Mr. Petit's statement that a large majority is already for Sir Pherozeshah, may I ask why his letter under notice was not signed by thirty or forty of his supporters, including such leaders as the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim, Sir Bhalchandra, and many others? I think Mr. Petit's majority only exists in the air or in his tropical imagination. Mr. Petit will kindly excuse my not formally replying to his letter. He will not attribute it to discourtesy on my part. But the view which I take is this that he has no right to address such a letter to all the Councillors, and when he is not entitled to write such a letter, he is not entitled to a formal reply. What the Councillors as a body think on a given subject must be only ascertained in the Council Hall at a meeting legally and formally called and presided over by the President for the time being, which, in this case, would be our esteemed and learned President, Dr. Dadachanji. Mr. Petit, instead of the Council Hall, uses the Post Office, and instead of our esteemed President takes the chair himself also through the Post Office. If I am right in this view of which personally I have no doubt, I would request those Councillors who think like me and agree with me, not to acknowledge Mr. Petit's letter if it is agreeable to them, as I look upon his letter as an invasion of the rights of the Councillors as a body.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.
Malabar Hill, February 26.

## THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Events move rapidly in connection with the dispute in the printing trade over the hours question, and almost every other day seems to mark a new development. Orginally a national movement for a reduction of hours, it became, in its militancy, concentrated on London, owing to the withdrawal of one of the largest of the men's organisations, the Typographical Association. Notices were served on a large number of employers with a view of enforcing by means of a strike the demand for an immediate fifty hours week and a forty-eight hours week beginning next January. These have taken effect, and the strike is in progress. A week ago representatives of employers in forty-one printing centres in the provinces had a meeting, and, in sympathy with the London employers affected by the strike notices, passed a resolution in favour of a national lock-out the suggested days for the notices to be given being Feb. 10 and 11. The next move was on the part of the men in the provinces. Representatives of the National Printing Trade Unions had a conference in Manchester, with the General Secretary of the Typographical Association in the chair. The societies represented by their delegates were the Typographical Association, the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, National Bookbinders Union Federation of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, National Society of Printers' Warehousemen and Cutters, National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants, and Press Telegraphists' Society. The result of this meeting was a resolution pledging the societies represented to take immediate steps to secure a satisfactory settlement on the hours question. The threatened lock-out by the employers was also discussed, "and" according to the men's official organ, "plans were carefully laid to defeat the efforts of any militant local association that may venture to speak before being spoken to." It is also stated that a decision in favour of notices being handed in by the men in the various unions on Feb. 18 was arrived at.

In view of all that has happened and is threatened, particular interest was centred in a meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers held on Feb. 7 at De Keyser's Royal Hotel. Mr. R. H. H. Baird, of Belfast, was in the chair, and the following resolution was adopted unanimously: 'The Council of the Federation of Master Printers having been informed by the Executive of the London Master Printers' Association that the London masters do not desire the provinces to carry into effect the resolution of the Federation to issue lock-out notices in support of the London trade, as they are satisfied that the masters who are standing firm can manage without provincial assistance, revolves that the Provincial Association be therefore instructed to withhold lock-out notices pending further developments."

A statement has been issued by Mr. Reginald Lake, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, setting forth reasons why the employers feel justified in resisting the demands of the men. He points out that the men refused to refer the dispute to arbitration; that important unions having signed agreements governing hours and wages for several years to come had cancelled them and struck for altered conditions; that in many cases men had refused, at a moment's notice, to print from type or to handle any work begun by non-union men. "This principle has never been recognised by the Masters' Association, and was proved to be illegal by a case recently decided in the Courts." A fourth reason was that some of the Unions had for years refused to allow their members to take any bonus dependent on the amount of work done, although this bonus was in addition to the standard weekly rate of wages, the policy of the Unions being to prevent increased output. Then the London Society of Compositors wished to limit the overtime to eight hours per week, although overtime was paid at higher rates than day work. The masters were opposed to unreasonable overtime, but had never agreed to the eight hours limit. Sudden strikes at a moment's notice had occurred if some damand was not immediately conceded. These strikes occurred, although the employment was subject to a week's or longer notice. "The masters feel that for these reasons and to show that unexpired agreements cannot be torn up with impunity, they are justified in trying to maintain some reasonable control of their businesses."

In the course of an interview on Feb. 7 Mr. Lake added that the London master printers who were locking out were going very strong. Of course, there was some trouble; for one could not change a number of men without it, but the number of those who had stayed in was astonishing. One or two houses reported that they were full up and that the new men were settling down excellently. The net result in London would be that many more houses would become non-Society, and that a great number of non-union men would be on the books.

## PLAGUE PREVENTION IN BOMBAY.

### Serious Epidemic to be Feared.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is every indication that the plague epidemic in Bombay this season will be more severe than in the past two years.

The disease is at present prevalent in all parts of India, and China, and precautions are being taken in Europe, to prevent its importation there.

Without taking an alarmist view, I think it necessary to warn the public of the situation, and ask them for their co-operation.

The measures adopted by the Health Department can, to a certain extent, mitigate the incidence of the disease by disinfection, evacuation, and removal of cases to hospital and extermination of rats and improved sanitation and conservancy; but much more can be done, if the people themselves and the large employers of labour staff adopt inoculation as a personal preventive.

I herewith attach a leaflet on inoculation showing the different Municipal dispensaries, where free inoculations are daily performed.—Yours, &c.,

J. A TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

FREE INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

The public are informed that free inoculation against plague is done at the 10 Municipal Dispensaries in the City of Bombay, during week days, by qualified medical men, who have been specially instructed. Pamphlets on the vernaculars and English will be circulated, pointing out the advantages of inoculation.

Facilities will be also given for inoculating people at their own private houses, provided there be 12 persons at a time to be inoculated. The places where the Dispensaries are situated and where free inoculation is done are given below.

Ladies who wish to be inoculated or who can induce the wives and daughters of the mill-hands and others to be inoculated can have special arrangements made and a lady operator will be employed.

Any further information can be obtained at the Health Department Head Office, Bori Bunder, Fort.

Free inoculations are done at the following places in Bombay :—Municipal No. 1 District Registrar's Office, No. 91-93, Frere Road; Municipal No. 2 District Registrar's Office, at Kolsa Moholla; Municipal No. 3 District Registrar's Office, House No. 945, Jail Road, East Dongri; Municipal No. 4 District Registrar's Office, No. 8-10, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar; Municipal No. 5 District Registrar's Office, No. 207, Grant Road; Municipal No. 6 District Registrar's Office, No. 8, Kandewadi; Municipal No. 7 District Registrar's Office, No. 144, Bellasis Road; Municipal No. 8 District Registrar's Office, No. 11, Foras Road; Municipal No. 9 District Registrar's Office, No. 185, Elphinstone Road; and Municipal No. 10 District Registrar's Office, No. 237 A, DeLisle Road.

## SCANDAL-MONGERS.

### Lady Warwick and American Press.

In a letter in the "Times" the Countess of Warwick writes :—

"Lady Henry Somerset's letter recalls my own experience in this matter. Twenty-one years ago at a Doncaster race party occurred what was termed the 'Tranby Croft Scandal.' The American Press without exception published my portrait beneath the heading 'The Babbling Brook (s)' (my father-in-law being then alive), accusing me of having at this house party revealed the facts of the scandal to the public, and saying that but for my indiscretion this affair might have been kept secret.

I have never been at Tranby Croft in my life. At the very time this party was held I, with all the members of my family, was in Scotland at the death-bed of my stepfather. The subsequent funeral and our deep mourning prevented me for a long time joining any social gatherings, so that I was among the last to hear of what at that time set society agog. Nevertheless, the American newspapers persisted in this story whenever my name was mentioned, and when written to replied that the facts had been sent them by their correspondent in London, 'a lady moving in the best society.'

"From time to time during twenty-one years this story is reprinted, and, when in New York three years ago, my having managed to elude the interviewer did not prevent the reappearance of the inevitable portrait and the invitable tale."

"In the course of time, if my obituary notice is mentioned in the American Press, I have no doubt the latest edition of a story for which there was not even a foundation will figure for the last time."

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 27.

The depression, affecting North-West India, has given light rainfall in Baluchistan and precipitation has begun in the extreme north. The forecast shows some snowfalls in Kashmir and a continuance of rain in Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Ambala and Rawalpindi and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is normal in north Punjab and in excess over the rest of the division; the minimum is higher than usual except at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is in excess both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal in Sind and west Rajputana and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal at Karachi and in excess elsewhere; the minimum is in excess, except in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature continues in excess in west Central India and Gujarat; night temperature is also in excess at Surat and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations; the minimum is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in slight defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The depression is shown today over upper Sind. Heavy cloud persists in the submontane districts of the Punjab; moderate cloud has spread over the rest of north-west India and over Gujarat and Kathiawar. Skies have cleared in the central parts of the country and the northern half of the Peninsula. Weather has, however, been again dry.

A few light showers may possibly occur in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 27th February, was 29·957 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature corrsotion for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these iveng in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### BOMBAY RACES.

### 11th Extra Meeting, Saturday, March 4th.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday February 27th.

THE SPRINTERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Messrs Man Mahon's ch e m Lady Spring, Pitt's br e m Yuette, A J D'Souza's b aus g Lord Merv, and b e m Rose of Malta, G K'S br e m Lowania, J C Galstaun's br e g Hoppner, Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry, R R S' br aus g Killua, and b aus m Posco, b aus m Metal Girl, M Goculdas's b aus g Soult Line and b aus g Lord Carlyon.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.—Messrs J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic, Syed Rashid's g a h Khalas, Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold, g a h Tajilmulook, b a h Cockeye, and b a h Young Fakir, Abdoola Faras' ch a h Artist, A S Oomer's g a h Well Done, and b a h Braganza, Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo, G K's ch a h Valens, and b a h Parliament, Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent, A S Oomer's ch a h Zinfandel, Beg's b a h Famous, M Goculdas's ch a h Racer, and ch a h Winchester.

A NEW COMERS MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Messrs Salim Abdul Rehman's g a h Brazee, Kadavi Abdul Rehman's ch a h Ready, Kadam bin Ally's ch a h Engineer, Jasaim Amani's ch a h Shihab, Mujeed Jurgis' ch a h Little Laffy, and g a h Examiner, Kadoo bin Saleb's g a h Upright, Haji Mahomed Hussein's g a h Deby, Jassim M Essa's b a h Prism, Syed Ameen's b a h Mutrood, Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Clever Boy, J M Mistry's b a h Sayed, Sulleman Khamla's g a h Reheiman, Syed Rashid's g a h Ortolo, Fattehalla Essack's b a h Denmark, Oosman Jamal's g a h Brave Lad, Saleh bin Moosa's g a h Izat Baig, Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Melton, and ch a h Anni's Pasha, Y S Nathu's b a h Great Gun, S Kassum's ch a h Separation, Ali tin Talib's ch a h Secretary, ch a h Vazir, ch a h Chichester, and b a h Mujahid, Ebrahim Mines's b a h Maasal, Abdoola Faras' b a h Fascination, and b a h Order, Abdul Aziz Essa's g a h Baldwin, Rashid bin Nasar's g a h Sanyabar, Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Dimshak, Abdoola Tamimi's b a h Jameel, Esmail Gussoo's g a h Lazim, Tahar Yunis' ch a h Tayeb, A K Dakayel and B Shamlan's ch a h Once More, Jassim Awad and B Jacoob's g a h Nurgis, A K Dakayel's g a h Time Keeper, Ahmed Delb's b a h Golden Hall, Dunoon Zafden g a Kaharaman, Saleh Hwad's g a h Fairplay, Haji Ali Khaderi's b a h Chadravi, Haji Ahmed Baghdady's ch a h Zobid, Ahmed Khalevi's ch a h Dwarka, Rustomjee Jeewanji and Faraz bin Sanad's g a h Sadoon Pasha, Mahomedally Amiji and Faraz bin Sanad's b a h Khimaya, Faraz bin Sanad's g a h Printer, Abdulla Mistry's g a h Thabit, Johnson's b a h British, Syed Mustapha Bir bit, and Essa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Papa, Brani's ch a h Balkan, Walli and Raj Mahomed's b a h Red Flower, Syed Ali Bird's b a h Zahaf, Dara Cowasji's g a h Little Boy, R R S' b a h Red Monk, F M Garda's ch a h Hurley, Mahomed Hussein Obayed's ch a h Young Pairs, M Goculdass' b a h Minar and g a h Sweden, Eastwood's b a h Little Hero, A R Dakeel's b a h Symington, Ahmed Hazemy's ja k Sir Albert and b a h Young Chaman, Ebrahim Hazemy's b a h Poon Mail and b a h Kamil Baig, A M Mana's ch a h Hassam, A K Dakhayel's ch a h Dealer, Fahad tin Nusser's b a h Happy Days and b a h Electric, Abdul Razak Obayed's b a h Deposit, S A Wahed's g a h Timoor and b a h Barefoot.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Capt W H Anderson's ch aus g absentee, Messrs G K's b aus m Mafoota and ch e g Devereux, R R S' b aus m Posco, Homi Bilimoria's b aus g Bright Metal, M Goculdass' br aus m T aus S.

(Race declared void.)

AN ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs, Messrs Kassim Jurjis' b a h Desert King, R S Forage's g a h Lama, Syed Rashid's g a h Khalas, Ousman Jamal's b a h Goodshot, Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guniea Gold, ch a h Grand Duke, ch a h Bushoosh, and b a h Young Fakir, A Shamlan's g a h Avis, Abdoola Fara's ch a h Artist, W S Clarke's ch a h Alma, Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo, A S Oomer's b a h Braganza, g a h Well Done, and b a h Totic Pasha, Saood Abdul Azize's g a h Azzad, G K's b a h Peculiar and b a h Submit, A M Shamlan's b a h Best Luck, and b a h Hundred, Beg's b a h Famous, M Gharpade's b a h Rhoderic-Dhu, Captain E Pospham's b a g Hemyock, M Goculdass and A Nanji's b a h Shawsutt, M Goculdass b a h Padsha, ch a h Jehangir and ch a h Hachal, Estwood's g a h Dilkhush late Matarlouz, Abdulla Mana's g a h Rockand, Ebrahim Effendi's g a h Young Japan, A Rehman's g a h White Pearl.

THE VIRAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, Messrs A A Saif's ch a h Woolwinder, and ch a h Toronto, Jassim M Essa's b a h Nasibdar, R S Forage's b a h Saree, Ali bin Talib's b a h Luckman, b a h Singer, g a h Afreed, and ch a h Regiment, Messrs. Yussuff Yunaisee's b a h Lubuck, A S Oemer's b a h Rajput, g a h Abdul Malik, b a h Tonc Pasha, b a h Asnosoff, g a h Meerjan, and ch ah Director, Abdoola Mahalla's ch a h Arab Blood, Saood Abdul Aziz's g a h Yacoot, Mahomed A Nanji's g a h Nishan, and b a h Dawood Beg, Johnson's b a h Mezahim, Faraz bin Sanad's g a h Murzook, Brain's ch a h Plasy, Gold's ch a h Prime Minister, Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, Aboobaker Aboo Rehman's g a h Good Morning, R P Naik's b a h Dollar, F M Garda's g a h Grey Falcon, Jame's ch a h Salanic, M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton, and ch a h Winchester, Heath's g a h Minerva, b a h Compact, and A Razah's b a h Prince of Wales.

HUNTERS FLAT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.—Captains E G Sydenham's b ch m Saunterer by T B E Halthead, and G Lucas' br aus g Deputy, Messrs. A H M Wilson's b aus g Alphonse, J A Stewart's ch aus g Firefly, M Rommel's ch aus g Better Luck, Hengh Symons' b aus g Tragedians, H S G Vidal's b aus g Gaddy, G B Powers' b aus g Ripple, G C Phillip's b aus g Timothy, and G W T Elsworth's b aus g Martinez, Major A S Toogood's ch g Hermes, Mrs. Toogood's b aus g Goldunder, Messrs. C W Kulms' b aus g Hansi, J Crawford's b aus Good Luck, and b g Garnock, A K Graham's b aus g Swiveller.

N. B—By order of the Stewards this race will be started by the flag.

## BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

### Final Rounds.

Yesterday's results in the Racquets Tournament on the Bombay Court were as follows :—

In the Final of the Mixed Doubles, Mr. Fosbery and Hormasji succeeded in winning by 3 games to 1. They had the upper hand most of the way, though the losers put up a good fight.

For the tenth time the singles went to Maj. J. G. Greig, who disposed of Mr. Sanderson by 3-0. The loser was playing a good deal below his recent form, but he would have had to be very good indeed to extend Maj. Greig, who shewed extraordinary quickness, about the court, and a general accuracy in service and playing, that stamps him as a player in a class by himself.

A hard hitting Exhibition Foursome between the four Markers brought the proceedings to a close.

The gallery was crowded with a keen audience and it must have been very satisfactory to the promoters of the Tournament to note with what interest the game was followed.

Members of the Gymkhana seem to realise at last that an hour or two may be far worse spent, than in watching a first class exhibition of Racquets. The form throughout the Tournament has been very gratifying and there is lots of young blood coming in. Results :—

A. C. W. Fosbery and Hormasji beat W. H. Michael and Padamji, 15-8, 18-16, 16-17, 15 7.

Maj. J. G. Greig beat P. M. D. Sanderson, 15-4, 15-5, 15-5.

Hormasji and Maneckji beat Padamji and Jehangir 9-15, 12-15, 15-2, 15-12, 17-13.

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

In the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament (junior), the St. Xavier's High School defeated the Indo-British Institution by eleven goals to nil yesterday.

The Board of Education are arranging to hold the Imperial Education Conference from April 25 to 28.

## JAPAN AND THE PACIFIC.

### An Australian View.

Were you shoot the breakers at any of our bathing resorts, you are shooting Australian breakers; but take a boat and go fishing beyond the range of our coast defence guns, and you are fishing in Japanese waters. This statement, which may seem the acme of foolish exaggeration, is made by a writer in an Australian magazine called the "Lone Hand." He says that a careful consideration of the relative strength of the naval power of the nations whose shores encircle the Pacific Ocean will show that, if this immense ocean is not yet actually a Japanese pond, it is to-day within the power of the Japanese to make it so. For naval power is the one decisive factor in the modern world—and Japan in the Pacific has the power. Not only has she an overwhelming preponderance of warships, but she has back of them a vast army, a big mercantile marine that is available for transport services, and an ambitious, brave, patriotic experienced and warlike nation.

It is true that Japan has not yet used that power either south or east of the Island Empire, but it is evident, from recent history, that she is preparing the way for a complete control of the Pacific—on whose seaboard dwell half the entire human race. In 1894 Japan wiped out her only naval competitor on the West—China—by the destruction of its fleet. Ten years later she took the next step towards Pacific control by smashing the Russian Fleet. In 1905 she just as effectually, but much more cheaply, got rid of the British Navy by the Anglo-Japanese Aliance.

Thus she has at present a complete strategic control of the whole of the Western Coast of the Pacific from the Sea of Okhotsk and Siberia (with the aid of Formosa) almost down to Hong Kong. Her fourth step will be the capture of various strategic islands to the south and east of her centre. These islands are the Philippines—on the road to Australia, Hawaii—on the road to the United States, and Samoa—a position which will complete the strategic control of Australia and New Zealand.

Years ago Japan's ambition was foreshadowed by her protest against the American annexation of Hawaii; and her present policy of immigration into Hawaii—no less than 61,000 Japanese, many of them war veterans, being now in occupation of the Hawaiian Islands—shows us that some day she means to enforce that futile protest.

It is inevitable that Japan cannot stop short in her progress. All her previous steps lead on to the future. Without the control of the Pacific, of which she is the strategic centre, Japan's position would be precarious. She cannot afford to leave herself open to attack from the south or east. Her next move was, no doubt, long ago determined upon. It will be taken at the first favourable moment. It may be delayed for years yet; it may begin tomorrow. But, this we must remember—the arility to make the rest of the Pacific brown is indubitably Japan's now.

When a nation, like an individual, has the might, it is liable at any moment to make it its right—and the rest of the world, if it were powerless to interfere, would have politely to acquiesce. Modern nations care little for moral rights; and, if it came even to a question of morality, what would an impartial observer say of an individual who kept a huge paddock temptingly empty, without even a fence to protect it, while other individuals were crowded for house room? There is the bait that may draw the Japanese to the south.

## THE WAR LIBEL SUIT.

After occupying the attention of Mr. Justice Phillimore and a special jury in the King's Bench Division for eight days, the action brought by Mr. Robert Edmondson, ex-squadron-sergeant major of the 35th company Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry, against Mr. Leopold Stennett Amery, claiming damages for libel, was concluded on Feb. 3. His Lordship, in summing up, said that the defendant had to satisfy the jury that what he said was true in substance and in fact. If he failed he had to pay damages. Proceeding, his Lordship said each side had endeavoured to capture the verdict of the jury by saying that military opinion supported his case. Mr. Healy had laid great stress on the fact that the plaintiff had asked for and did not get a court-martial, and that the official history of the war did not mention the plaintiff. On the other hand, the defendant said that the plaintiff was in fact reduced to the ranks because of his misconduct in the action. The jury ought not to be influenced by any of those considerations; they must judge the matter entirely on the evidence. The defendant, said his Lordship, had taken upon himself the burden of proving that during the engagement a small party of Yeomanry under Edmondson's command disgraced themselves by running away, without drawing rein for more than twenty miles. The Judge then explained to the jury the various positions taken up by the different parties at Lilliefontein, and the nature of the ground, and discussed in detail the evidence given by the witnesses on both sides. His Lordship having concluded his summing up, the jury retired at quarter past four. The jury later returned into court, and intimated that they were not agreed. His Lordship, addressing them, said he understood they wanted a copy of the newspaper containing the alleged libel. He read out Mr. Amery's letter, and the jury again retired. They returned into court at twenty five minutes past six, and again announced that an agreement had not been reached. His Lordship gave them further instructions, and suggested that they should ask themselves if, when the plaintiff collected his men he withdrew from the field of battle, and if, when he went away from the British troops, was he justified in doing so, and considering all the circumstances, was it fair to say that a small party of Yeomanry, of which he was the leader, ran away without drawing rein? The question was, were the words used by the defendant substantially true?

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant. His Lordship refused an application by Mr. Healy to ask whether the words complained of were true, and entered judgment for defendant, with costs.

## THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th February, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran .. | 27 | 2 | 20 p.m. | 0 | 17 |
| Suez ..... | 27 | 1 | 40 p.m. | 0 | 14 |

Cable Assab-Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakin Kassala without additional charge, (20-6 09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormuz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should be addressed "Post Bushire;" they will be forwarded by post from Bushire every Wednesday. Messages should reach Bushire not later than 4 p.m. (Stamped) on Tuesday (5-2-11).

Cable Madagascar Reunion and Reunion Mauritious interrupted (21-2-11.)

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER'S DEBUT.

She is tall, slight, with an ivory complexion, and she has abundant hair of a deep, dull brown, dressed always in the latest mode. Her every movement is grace itself; each toilette she wears is more beautiful and probably more costly than the other. When she speaks the words that fall from her lips are golden; when she has nothing to say her silence is fraught with mystery, and is full of interest to those who admire her. She may be a product of the fancy; it is just possible. She is the type of the wonderful young daughter of the American multi-millionaire as depicted by her countrymen. It has been freely stated, writes a correspondent, that fully £10,000 is spent annually on one of those dainty blossoms or "buds," as they are popularly named at home ere she reaches the state of perfection that makes her parents feel justified in introducing her to a critical society. Every talent possessed by the American girl is carefully cultivated from the moment when she begins to show the first promise. If she has a voice, the best teachers are engaged for her as soon as lessons are possible. She goes to Italy or Paris under the care of a chaperon, whose duties form no sinecure, and whose salary is in proportion to the care and interest in her ward expected from her. A maid is sent in attendance on the young lady, and she is surrounded by the retinue due to her position.

A HIGHLY CULTURED LADY.

It is small wonder that the American girl, daughter of a multi-millionaire, is highly cultured. Authorities in art have taught her how

## BY THE WAY.

### TOLSTOY'S MANUSCRIPTS.

According to the "Moskowkaya Gazeta," the family of the late Count Tolstoy are not fulfilling the great author's last wishes in regard to his manuscripts. It is alleged that Tolstoy had made a will by which all his works would become the property of the public immediately after his death, and that this will has been set aside by the production of a new one drawn up during the last few days of the Count's life, and under pressure and undue influence from members of his family. It is probable that the whole matter will come before the Courts. Further trouble has arisen in connection with Tolstoy's diary, of which it is stated that ten pages, containing an account of the actual incidents leading up to his flight just before his death, have been torn out.

### MEASURING ALTITUDE BY ECHO.

An ingenious plan which has been suggested for measuring the altitude of an aeroplane, and which, while it requires the services of an independent operator, demands no other apparatus than an accurate stop watch, is the acoustic method. Any sharp sound, such as a quick whistle, or report, which may be differentiated from the noise of the machine itself, will be returned to the ear of the operator in the form of an echo from the surface of the earth. If, therefore, writes Mr. Henry Harrison Suplee in "Cassier's Magazine," the time elapsing between the sound and the echo be noted, the corresponding distance may be estimated from the known velocity of sound. Taking the velocity of sound at 1,100 feet per second, or a little more than 100 feet for a tenth of a second, and remembering that it is the double distance, going and returning, which is thus computed, the error of observation would be between 50 and 60 feet for one-tenth of a second. This method is also liable to variations, due to differences of temperature and of lawyers of variable density in the atmosphere, and is more available for a quiet balloon than for a noisy aero-

### [illegible] OFFICIALS.

plane.

### CELES[illegible]

Judging from the imperial decrees published in the "Echo de Chine," observes a Paris journal, the public man's lot among the Celestial is not a happy one, and our contemporary further reflects:—"Ou irions-nous, grands dieux, si nous imitions les Célestes!" What leads to these reflections is the announcement that the following have been deprived of office for the causes assigned:—Yang-Ting-Sing, because of a charge of stupidity; Ke-Yeon-Lan because he lacked talent for administration; Yuen-Lan Sinen, because of his slowness; Ma-Leng Long, because of peculation; On-Toun-Hang, because he was always lying; Sisi Pao Young, because of his laziness; Iang-Ye-Houn, because he showed no compassion.

### A CALAMITY THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The small towns in France and Belgium commemorate any event out of the usual associated with those in their midst. The oldest inhabitant generally receives some municipal recognition of his birthday, and any honour conferred never passes unnoticed. In a little town of the Midi a young lady has recently received recognition for her proficiency with the violin from the Ministry of Public Instruction. The usual fete took place, the heroine of the hour appeared smiling and blushing, the address was read, and the mayor approached gallantly to decorate the laureated one with a rosette. Being somewhat heavy-handed, when he placed the pin on the lady's dress, he drove it in up to the head. Alarm was on the face of every one on the platform, expecting an agonising cry. But, no, the lady was imperturbed; all that was heard by those near was, in the words of a Paris contemporary, "un petit bruit mat de caoutchouc perce."

### THE KING'S DAY'S WORK.

An early riser, King George yet allows himself a longer sleep in the mornings than did his predecessor but, according to the "Gentlewoman," by eight he has begun to look through his papers, and he is said to read through every missive addressed to him. His morning post is not nearly so large as was that of his father, who kept in almost daily correspondence with brother Sovereigns and other Princes. Soon after ten o'clock communications from Mr. Asquith and heads of State Departments reach the King, and before eleven Sir Francis Knollys and Sir Arthur Bigge are there to share His Majesty's task with him. By mid-day the King has broken the back of his work, and when he has personally to consult: the Premier it is at this time, when in London, and without anyone else being present, that he receives him. The afternoon the King looks upon as his own, and occupies it just as the fancy takes him. The evening usually sees him at work again, but, whenever possible, the Sovereign retires to rest at eleven o'clock.

### USES OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

When Daguerre and Niepce discovered photography they little dreamed of the uses to which it would be put. Science is indebted to the invention, journalism has been under tribute and crime has been punished through its aid. The latest use comes from America, and a Paris paper observes it is hardly necessary to say that the message is given with reserve. It is to the effect that married persons and lovers—the husband his wife's and the fiance his fiancee's and vice versa—have photographs on their shoulders. It is claimed with some truth that these remembrancers of dear ones have an advantage over tattooing, inasmuch as, if necessary, they can be cleaned out.

### PEARLS AND PEARL SHELLS.

The waters in which the fishing for pearl shell takes place (from which the mother of pearl knick-knacks and knife handles are manufactured) are round the extreme north-eastern point of Queensland, with Thursday Island—10 1-2 degrees south of the Line as the centre of the fishing. There are about 000 craft engaged in the business, and the work of getting the huge oyster from the sea bottom is done by divers, most of whom are Japanese. There are about 1,000 men engaged in pearl shell getting, and the Government of Queensland issue licences so as to prevent the trade being overdone. Last year about 500 tons of shell were exported, valued at £70,000. In addition tortoiseshell was shipped away to the quantity of about £3,000 weight, valued at £1,400. Last year about 280 tons of sea slug were exported to China, valued at £13,000. The Chinese turn the slug into soup.

### "WAES ME FOR PRINCE CHARLIE."

That, remarks the "Dundee Advertiser," was a terrible bombshell Lord Rosebery exploded on a community rich in Celtic sentiment when he told his Edinburgh audience, on the authority of Mr. W. D. Blaikie, that Prince Charlie never danced in Holyrood, and never wore the kilt: "We can (the paper contemporary goes on to say) shape our minds to a version of history in which the Prince did not dance. But if he did not wear the kilt the quantity of literature, poetry, and art that must be scrapped is appalling to think of. He, King of the Highland hearts, indeed, and never got further than petticoats? That, at any rate, is authentic. But perhaps Mr. Blaikie's researches do not extend further than Edinburgh, and we may still think of the romantic figure of the Prince clad in the philabeg among the Highland hills." "If not, then wae's me for Prince Charlie."

### A BOOK APPRAISER'S FEE.

The profession of a "book appraiser" in America would appear to be a remunerative one. For the purpose of insurance, a collector of rare books in New York recently employed an expert to appraise his library. It included a set of Cruikshankiana, various publications of the Grolier Society and original editions of Thackeray, Lever, and Stevenson, and the estimated value of the whole came to about £18,200 in our money. The appraiser sent in a bill for £900 for his services. Payment was refused, and in the subsequent trial the sum of £700 was awarded. This, again, was challenged as excessive, and the judge who heard the second suit has reduced the fee to £500, which is said to be calculated at the rate of £8,00 a year. But perhaps an expert appraiser does not get a job of this kind everyday.

### PRESENTATIONS AT COURT.

Nearly every American woman of position who visits Europe entertains some sort of longing for presentation at Court. So writes Mr. F. Counliffe-Owen in the "Munsey," and he supplies some particulars concerning the difficulties and so forth of presentation. For instance, he tells that owing to the overwhelming number of Americans demanding presentation in London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Rome, the Courts of these capitals have found it necessary to impose certain restrictions. It has been ruled that no Americans can be presented save by their Ambassador or Ambassadress, who is personally responsible for their social standing and respectability. Then, too, the Embassies are limited to twenty presentations of women a year, and to a similar number of men. It has been impressed upon the American Embassies in these five capitals that the prescribed number must not be exceeded.

## MEN AND MATTERS.

### EDUCATING ROYALTY.

King George is shortly expected to visit his two sons at Dartmouth Naval College. The strict routine which the two young Princes, Edward and Albert, have to pass through in the college is an eye-opener to those who were acquainted with the former training of Royal children. Until quite lately it was not the custom for any member of the Royal Family to be educated at even a private school, or to mix with strange companions. King George, when a boy, had a very exclusive school career. He only attended lectures at Eton under the strict supervision of his tutor, and he was allowed few playfellows to share his amusements and help him spend his leisure hours. What few he had were carefully selected for him. But the old order changeth, and now the heirs to the Throne are educated very much in the same way as any other boy. At Dartmouth, the young Princes mix to their hearts' content with their companions in the college. They have few, if any, privileges by reason of their rank, and they have to face the hardships and difficulties of a sailor's training like the rest.

### MR. LOWTHER'S FOURTH ELECTION.

For the fourth time Mr. J. W. Lowther has been elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and the present year is the twenty-eighth that he has spent beneath Big Ben. The popular Speaker has good reason to be proud not only of his own political record, but of that of his family, for there have been Lowthers at Westminister for more than two hundred years. Speaker Lowther has the remarkable faculty of being able to recognise every Member, even the most obscure of the House. The feat, he says, is easy "when it is once systematised," but he has never let anyone into the secret of his system. He can recall to mind as readily as the alphabet, every one of the 500 rules to which Members are bound to conform. [illegible] little-known [illegible] examples among them are many quaint, the [illegible] restrictions. It is contrary to law, for example, for a Member to raise both his feet from the floor at one time. He may sit with one foot up, but not with two, unless he is a Front Bench man. Once Mr. Gladstone waxed highly indignant when he espied an ordinary Member sitting with both feet off the floor.

### THE SPEAKER'S NEW SECRETARY.

Mr. Speaker's new secretary is not, after all, to be his son, Mr. Christopher Lowther, but the Hon. Edward George Cadogan, third surviving son of Earl Cadogan, whose romantic marriage occurred a few weeks ago. Mr. Cadogan, is a promising young man of thirty, and it is right that he should have political ambitions, in view of his father's excellent record. Earl Cadogan has been Under-Secretary for War Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The aged Earl's successful tenure of the Irish Viceroyalty is the proudest political tradition of his interesting family. During that period many important and far-reaching reforms were carried out in Ireland, for which he was largely responsible, notably the remodelling of the educational systems, the Local Government Act, and the establishment of the Department of Agriculture.

### AN ANCIENT LINEAGE.

The Speaker's new Secretary has a remarkably ancient lineage. He claims descent from Elystan Glodrydd, who in almost antediluvian times was the founder of the fourth Royal Tribe of Wales. Cadogan is, of course, only the Anglicised form of "Cadwgan" Being of the Welsh Blood Royal, the Cadogan family have, under the Welsh law, a right which most probably they never have exercised and never will. This is to compel anyone who kills the family cat to hang the deceased animal from a rafter so that its nose just touches the ground, and then to pour corn over it until the cat is hidden. Doubtless some antiquarian will be able to shed light on the inner meaning of this mystic rite.

### THE ADMIRABLE SEYMOURS.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, who played such an important part in the King's libel action, is a handsome veteran of seventy-five—bright-eyed, alert, and wiry. During his fifty years and more in the Navy he has held all the most important positions that can fall to the lot of a British admiral, among them the two blue ribbons of the Service—the command of the Mediterranean Fleet and the Port-Admiralship of Portsmouth. His family, so distinguished in Naval annals, have always been "persona grata" with the Royal Family, and King George and Queen Mary—as Duke and Duchess of York—were frequent visitors to Admiralty House, Portsmouth, when Sir Michael was Admiral Commander-in-Chief of this most famous of British ports. His long active service record includes campaigns in Burmah, the Baltic, the Black Sea, in China, and with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, where he was present at the fall of Sabastopol.

### ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S SON.

The Admiral's son, Captain Michael Culme-Seymour, who also gave evidence on behalf of his Majesty, is a promising young officer who has had much to do with the efficiency of the Service in the important capacity of Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence at the Admiralty. Another famous member of this notable Naval family is Sir Michael's cousin, Sir Edward Seymour, one of the original members of the Order of Merit. Sir Edward Seymour greatly distinguished himself as Admiral during the Boxer Rising of 1900, when he led the great cosmopolitan force which went to the relief of the Europeans shut up in Pekin. The confidence he always inspired in his subordinates was finely in evidence on that memorable occasion. His force got "out of touch" and "semmed in" and "lost" for several days on end, but no one who knew him doubted for a moment that Seymour would turn up all right, or feared that the beleaguered in Pekin would be left to the mercy of the Chinese hordes while he had a man fit to move forward.

### LORD RONALD'S ART TREASURES.

A great deal of sympathy is felt in Society for Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, who, in consequence of losses that have overtaken him in the evening of his life, has been disposing of many of his art treasures at Christie's. He is also giving up his beautiful country home at Hammerfield, so called after James Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam hammer. Lord Ronald has already parted with numerous valuable pictures and curios, but Hammerfield still contains plenty of relics. Among the more highly prized are those relating to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, whose statue—for Lord Ronald is an expert sculptor—is one of the best things which have issued from his studio. On the lawn is a model of his principal statue—a colossal Shakespeare, with four life-size figures at the base, the original of which he gave to Stratford-on-Avon. In the billiard-room, formerly Nasmyth's workshop, may be seen a small urn, bearing the initials—"R. G."—destined, Lord Ronald declares, to contain his own ashes.

### ARCHDEACON OF LONDON'S RETIREMENT.

The announcement of Archdeacon Sinclair's forthcoming retirement, for reasons of health, has occasioned a good deal of regret, and the worthy cleric's abounding popularity is evidenced by the shoals of sympathetic messages with which he is being overwhelmed. The news has taken most people by surprise for the Archdeacon is one of the last men in the world whom one would expect to be attacked by ill-health. He has been, indeed, the most typical "Muscular Christian" in the Church of England—a magnificent specimen of manhood, standing considerably over six feet in height and broad in proportion, while he carries himself in such a way that when he first went to St. Paul's, a City policeman remarked, "He ought to be one of us!" These inches of his are hereditary. His very tall father was the fifth son of the right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, who was one of fifteen children, the shortest of whom was six feet in height, while the tallest reached the exceptional measurement of 6 ft. 7 in. When George III. was at Holyrood, Sir John Sinclair presented his six girls to the King as "thirty-six feet of daughters." It is also recorded that one of these girls was hailed in a Dublin street by an Irish beggarwoman with; "At least you might give me your shoe to make a cradle for my baby!"

### "THE SOVEREIGN OVER THE WATER."

The Jacobites and Legitimists were again amusingly in evidence last week on the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. The statue of the "martyred monarch" in Whitehall was hung with wreaths, sent by the Legitimist societies, who disclaim loyalty to King George in favour of their "Sovereign over the water." It is not generally known that the Office of Works exercises a stringent censorship over these floral tributes, and the inscriptions, therefore, were only mildly disloyal. "Remember" the last word uttered by King Charles, was conspicuous on the wreaths and there was also a portrait of the monarch with the sentence: "Holy Charles, Blessed Martyr, Pray for us."


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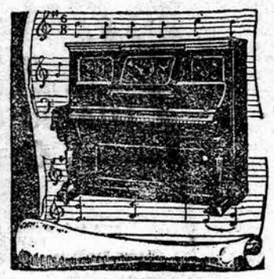

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London E. C.